The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

HEAVY APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS.

Over a Billion and a Half Dollars Necessary to Run the Government—Schley Has Justice at Last.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The extravagant appropriations,—more than a billion and a half—made by the Fifty-fifth Congress, now happily dead, would a few years ago have been sufficient to drive any political party from power. Only ten years ago a billion dollar Congress drove the Republicans out and put the Democrats in. But it is easy to educate men into not only condoning public extravagance, but into commending it, especially if some of the money be spent in a way to give them some personal profit. The war is the excuse for the large total of the appropriation, but it is not a valid one, and it should be the duty of every man opposed to public extravagance to appoint himself a committee of one, to see that no man with whom he comes in contact shall except that excuse for lack of the actual facts. With every appropriation connected with the war deducted, the appropriations made by the fifty-fifth Congress would still be largely in excess of those made by any Congress in our history. Keep this fact in your own mind and in the minds of others, and a Congress and a President may be elected next year to check the era of extravagance into which we have drtfted.

There has been more or less talk in certain quarters about the anxiety of Secretary Long to get rid of the cares of office, but it should cease now. His acceptance of the humiliation Mr. McKinley placed upon him when he compelled him to do justice to Schley by preparing an entirely new list of Naval promotions, which made Schley a Rear Admiral, two numbers ahead of Sampson, instead of two numbers behind him, as the original nominations had been was proof enough that he will not willingly relinquish the Naval portfolia. Mr. McKinley acted because he saw the administration was catching it in all directions for its attempt to jump Sampson over Schley's head, and that the Senate had balked on the nominations. The new nominations were confirmed by the Senate, as soon as received, just as was that of Dewey to be Admiral.

In refusing to take up the resolution unanimously reported from the Judiciary Committee, declaring that the four members of the House who accepted army commissions, thereby forfeited their seats in Congress, the House merely accepted an opportunity to pay Gen. Joseph Wheeler a high compliment, by dodging a vote that must have been in favor of the resolution had it been taken. Representative Bailey, however, declined to see it in that light and formally announced that as the Democrats had declined to follow his leadership in enforcing a plain clause of the Constitution, he would not be a candidate for the leadership in the next Congress.

Senator Platt, of Conn., struck the bulls-eye of truth when he told the Senate a few hours before final adjournment, that the session of Congress just then closing would go on record as the most extravagant ever held, but he started too late, if he really expected to stop any of the extravagance. A careful consideration of a number of the appropriation bills will show that a concerted grab game was played from start to finish. In the wind-up, when the bills were in conference, and some things had to be thrown overboard to reach an agreement, the appropriations of those having the weakest "pull" had to go. Senators Warren, of Wyo.; Wilson, of Washington; Carter, of Mont., and several others, who had been admitted to the game in its early stages, publicly protested when they found themselves buncoed by the Conference report, but that did not do them any good, in the Senate, and will probably not do them any good at home.

Senator Morgan's attack upon Czar Reed from the floor of the Senate was unprecedented, but many think it was deserved. He started by saying that the action of the ruler of the House in working through what has several times been referred to on the floor of the House as the "Hog Combine" for public building legislation was "a fraud and an outrage" and concluded by saying: "I want to protest against that sort of legislation. I know where the incentive of this performance comes from. I know the origin of that wrong. I know the man who inspired it. His will and pleasure was to make fair weather for a particular set of men who are favorites of the particular rules of the House."

Alger and Algerism received a slap in the face when Senator Foraker's amendment was added to the Army bill, declaring that no property franchises should be granted during our military occupancy of Cuba. Alger recently created a Board, which it was officially announced, was created for the express purpose of passing upon applications for such franchises, and which it was publicly charged was really created to see that everything of value was given to Alger's friends. The large number of Republicans who voted for this amendment was another hint to Mr. McKinley that prominent members of his party would like him to get rid of Alger, but there are no signs that the hint will be taken. Hanna didn't vote for it, and Hanna is still King, and is preparing to take Mr. McKinley to Thomasville, Ga., where he owns a house, for a rest.

The Military Court of Inquiry is going west to take testimony at the big meat-packing establishments, although it would be difficult to say why.

New Pension Law.—Reform to End the "Widow Farce."

An important bill in connection with pension payment got through in the last hours of congress on Saturday, which will stop the practice so common of young women marrying old veterans for the purpose of getting pensions. This new act provides that hereafter no pension "under any law" shall be paid to the widow of any person entitled to a pension, "unless it shall be proved and established that the marriage of such widow to the person on account of whose service the pension is asked took place prior to the passage of this act."

The bill also provides that in future the widow in order to get a pension must have lived from the time of the marriage with the veteran until the time of his death, which will shut off divorced women from claiming pensions as they now do.

In the future a widow cannot receive a pension unless she marries the man "prior to or during the military or naval service of the veteran on account of whose service the pension is asked or claimed." Under this law a woman who marries a veteran after he has performed the service for which he may claim a pension cannot herself obtain a pension on his death. This will stop such injustice as that shown now in the pension rolls where there are 2407 widows drawing pensions on account of the war of 1812, although there are only three survivors of that war now living.

Congress acted wisely in wiping out one pension abuse, but there are still others needing looking after.

Will Fight the Cigarette.

A prominent railroad man, says the Michigan School Moderator, is the latest to throw down the gage of battle to the cigarette. He is a general freight agent on a large railroad, and employs many young men as clerks. He has announced that, in the future, he will not employ any young men who are addicted to the cigarette habit, and further than this, he expresses his intention of getting rid of all cigarette fiends now working in his department. He gives the following as his reason for this decision: "Among the 200 in my service, thirty-two are cigarette fiends. Eighty-five per cent. of the mistakes occurring in the office are traceable to the thirty-two smokers. They fall behind with their work, and when transferred to other desks, which men who do not smoke handle easily, they immediately get along just as badly, showing that it is not the amount of work, but the inability, or indolence of the performer. The smokers average two days off from work per month, while the non-smokers average only one-half of a day in the same time. The actual conclusion is that thirty-two young men are holding positions deserved by better men."

Badge for Railway Mail Clerks.

Plans are being made by the United States government by which the clerks in the mail railroad service will abandon the caps and substitute an aluminum badge as an insignia of office. The rule will go into effect July 1, 1899. The cap has been the only sign that has distinguished the mail clerk from others in Uncle Sam's employ. The cap is heavy, bulky and warm, but according to the regulations the clerks have had to wear it at all times. The badge was designed by Tiffany and bears the inscription, "R. M. S."

He was Grateful.

Up in Stroudsburg a young daughter of George Smith found a purse containing $300, and on delivering it to the owner, and received one cent as a reward, whose parting words to the little girl were: "Now you run right away home before you lose it like I did my pocketbook." This fellow, doubtless, is a blowpipe, like many others, for improvements and charity, but when it comes to contributing, he will not even give a cent.

Try the Reporter for all job printing.

GEN. KOONTZ

Scores the Jury Whitewashing Committee.

The committee to investigate the attempt to bribe members to vote for the Quay jury bill, and, as was expected, it proved the committee was appointed to put on the white-wash thick as Schmierkase, whereupon Gen. Koontz of Somerset, independent Republican, scored the committee unmercifully, of which the following is an extract:

"Now I can readily understand why I was unable to find the secretary (Voorhees) this afternoon, though I hunted him faithfully in every known place. I can understand why the subpenas he promised to hand me were missing. Being unable to locate him I prepared a summons of my own, and my witnesses, five of them, are here ready to testify. I object to the resolutions. They were brought here for delay solely for delay. I have exerted every effort to bring my testimony before this committee and to dispose of the cases. The members themselves are here ready to testify how much they were offered and who offered it. They have been regularly summoned before this body. I offered the resolution providing for this investigation, and I want to have something to substantiate my statements. It is due to me, if nothing else, that you should hear these witnesses. I am here to prove out of the mouths of members of the House of Representatives the charges I made, and I defy you to attempt to withhold the truth."

In this ringing manner Gen. Koontz continued to the end. Time after time he brought the blush of shame to the cheeks of his fellows. So humiliating was the spectacle that some of Quay's firmest supporters could not stand the scene, and with flushed faces left the committee room. For instance once the general said: "The gentleman to my right (Vorhees) is following out the whitewash line he suggested when I offered this resolution last Friday. And I regret to say that the chairman is ably seconding his efforts. I am here to learn the truth, not to whitewash anybody."

"I am ready and willing to investigate," meekly interposed Voorhees.

"Then let us start," said General Koontz, "I am here to sustain the resolutions. I have the witnesses and there is no better time than this. If you are sincere, let us go right ahead. Your purpose seems to be to hide the truth."

A Teacher's Authority.

The question as to what extent the authority of the teacher extends over his pupils is one that is continually cropping out somewhere, and, although the courts have been pretty uniform in their decisions, there is always some one with a grievance to call forth a fresh declaration on this point. The latest case comes from the St. Louis, Missouri, court of appeals. A school teacher requested one pupil to accompany another to his home. The boy refused, and the teacher expelled him. The school board sustained the teacher and the case was carried into court, where the action of the schoolmaster was also upheld. Now the court of appeals has sustained the ruling of the lower court, that teachers are empowered to preserve discipline among their pupils, not only while in the school room and on the school premises, but also on their way to and from school.

A Quay Strike at Bellefonte.

While the Quay people are getting left in all their efforts for the Florida fisherman, his Bellefonte forces made a successful flank move upon the "insurgents" of that boro that didn't come out 13 short.

Just now the Bellefonte borough politicians are amazed by the action of the new Borough Council, which was organized Tuesday night. The Council is composed of six Republicans and three Democrats. C. T. Gerberich, Quay, was elected president, and then the first surprise came when, in a secret ballot, H. B. Pontius, Quay, was elected clerk over Isaac Mitchell, anti-Quay, who has been clerk of Councils for 22 years. Clement Dale, anti-Quay, who has been Borough Solicitor for years past, was also turned down, and E. R. Chambers, assistant Quay high-cockolorum, elected in his stead.

Jack Dale knew a thing-or-two previously, and now smiles. Let the Quay leaders at Harrisburg take lessons from their Bellefonte cousins.

I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for fourteen years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to be around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did, and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured.—Josh. Edgar, Germantown, Cal. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LIVELY ROW IN THE HOUSE.

THE QUAYITES ARE HAULED UP WITH SUDDEN TURN.

Speaker Farr Arbitrarily Adjourns the House to Prevent a Move in the Bribery Investigation, and Threatened With Removal.

Last Friday morning there was a row in the House at Harrisburg, which reminded one of the days of the Buckshot war when Thad Stevens found it best for his safety to get away by leaping from a back window.

An investigating committee to look into the charges of bribery to make votes for the Quay jury bill was appointed by speaker Farr of four whitewashers and a fifth one Gen. Koontz, the latter an independent Republican and the author of the charge of bribery and his witnesses ready to prove it and three members of the House ready to swear they were offered money for their votes.

The anti-Quay people naturally became indignant over the bold insult of speaker Farr in appointing a committee to defeat an investigation, and this Gen. Koontz and the other independent Republican and Democratic leaders determined to resist to the bitter end and insist upon having a fair committee appointed.

The antis being in the majority had it in their power to add four members to Farr's committee of five and constitute a committee that would do its duty, in spite of the speaker and his Spaniards on the committee.

Friday morning Gen. Koontz offered his resolution to add four members to the committee, naming two Democrats, Fow and Dixon, and two anti-Quay Republicans, Kendall and Young.

The speaker, to defeat this, arbitrarily declared the House adjourned, left the chair, the clerk and his assistants as quickly followed suite, and a tremendous row started. The anti-Quay leaders called upon their followers to remain upon the floor and organize by electing a speaker and clerk pro tem.

On Monday the opening session showed that Farr and the entire Quay sheep-fold had become frightened over their stupid Friday's blunder and were as meek as lambs, for the antis being in the majority, Gen. Koontz's program was adopted and the proceedings of the House will henceforth not be run by the Quayites, and speaker Farr will be deposed if he fails to behave himself.

Quay lost the votes of three members by the arbitrary doings of his friends on Friday and others are to follow.

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY INVESTIGATED

The jury-bill bribery investigating Committee of nine began work and didn't need go Farr until discovered and uncovered the fact that two members, Christie of Northumberland and Engel of Lycoming, were offered $500 to $1000 if they would vote for the jury bill. This they swore to and gave the names of the men who made the offer as ex-senator Coyle, former representative Moyles and Michael J. Costello. Prosecutions will now follow.

This is the case that speaker Farr, under orders of the machine, attempted to stave off and whitewash.

The machine is smashed.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage license were issued during the past week:

Lloyd Eckenroth and Myrtle Hile, Pleasant Gap.

Chas. Daywalt, Pitcairn, Allegheny county, and Laura E. Pennington, of Patton twp., Centre Co.

W. C. Frank, Rock Springs, and Ida May Ernigh, Pennsylvania Furnace.

Solomon Henry Lohr, and Mary Catharine Harnish, Snow Shoe.

Jerit Dale Sowers, State College, and Margaret May Harpster, Charter Oak, Huntingdon Co.

David G. Reed and Bertha B. Henry, Pine Grove Mills.

Perry A. Frank, Rush twp., Centre county, and Louisa J. Bowersox, DuBois, Clearfield Co.

Held at Bellefonte.

A Sunday School Convention will be held in Beltefonte for the schools of Centre County under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Sunday School Association March 23 and 24.

WASHINGTON.

Four-Day Personally-Conducted Tour via P. R. R.

The almost unparalled success of the tour last year has induced the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to offer the residents of Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Snubury, Harrisburg and neighboring cities in Central Pennsylvania another opportunity to avail themselves of the peculiar advantages of a personally-conducted tour to Washington, and has therefore arranged for a four-day tour to the National Capital on Monday, March 27.

Train will leave Renova at 6.40 a. m., Williamsport 8.30 a. m., Scranton 7.48 a. m., Wilkesbarre 8.45 a. m., Sunbury 10.50 a. m., Mt. Carmel 7.30 a. m., Altoona 7.15 a. m., Lancaster 10.35 a. m., Harrisburg 12.35 p. m., stopping at the principal intermediate stations and at York. Returning special train will leave Washington at 3.30 p. m., Thursday, March 30. Passengers from points west of Williamsport, and from Dewart, Selinsgrove, Lykens; Dillsburg, Lebanon, and points on the Shamokin Division will use regular trains from Washington returning. All tickets will be good to return also on regular trains until Saturday, April 1, inclusive.

Round-trip rate, covering transportation, hotel accommodations from supper on date of tour until after luncheon March 30, $12 90 from Williamsport, $13.60 from Wilkesbarre, $11 70 from Sunbury, $14.00 from Altoona, $10.10 from Lancaster, $10.10 from Harrisburg, and proportionate rates from other stations, including stations on the Cumberland Valley Railroad north of Chambersburg. Guides to Washington will be distributed free on the train.

For itineraries, rates, tickets, and full information apply to ticket agents; E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa.; Tourist Agent, Wilkesbarre, Pa., or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. mar2-2t

Bicyclers Interested.

Bicycle riders are becoming intensely interested in house bill No. 28, which will soon be brought up for second reading at Harrisburg, and the members of the legislature are being strongly urged to support the measure.

The final passage of the measure will make it possible to construct and maintain side paths along the highways in the townships of the commonwealth for the use of wheelmen and pedestrians; bicycle riders, however, have the right of way thereon.

As the entire expense of the new idea will be borne by bicycle owners the new law imposing a tax on wheels for the purpose named, and the act will be operative only in counties that petition the courts to appoint side path commissioners thus relieving the wheelmen of any county where side paths are deemed undesirable.

The fact that a cycle path is the only solution to country riding, during the lives of the present generation, in this section of the state, at least, is beyond question, and with the passage of this act we will be enabled in a few years to have side paths on all main roads, making it possible to take country rides during nine months of the year, instead of three or four, as under existing circumstances.

HE WAS GREEN.

Some Pointers for People Who Don't Take the Paper.

A jealous editor down south tells of a man in his neighborhood who does not take a paper. The story may not be a true one. This money-saving fellow got a Maine story paper and found that by sending one dollar to a Yankee he could get a cure for drunkenness. Sure enough he did. It was to "take the pledge and keep it." Later on he sent fifty two-cent stamps to find out how to raise turnips successfully. He found out—"Just take hold of the tops and pull." Being young he wished to marry, and sent thirty-four one-cent stamps to a Chicago firm how to make an impression. When the answer came it read, "Sit down on a pan of dough." That was a little rough, but he was a patient man, and thought he would yet succeed. The next advertisement he answered read, "How to double your money in six months." He was told to convert his money into bills, told them, and he would see his money doubled. The next time he sent for twelve useful household articles, and got a package of needles. He was slow to learn, so he sent a dollar to find out "how to get rich"—"Work like the devil and never spend a cent." That stopped him, but his brother wrote to find out how to write a letter without pen or ink. He was told to use a lead pencil. He paid five dollars to live without work, and was told on a postal card "to fish for suckers, as we do." He takes his home paper now, and is happy.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

What Is Good.

"What is real good?"
Is asked in musing mood.
"Order," said the law court;
"Knowledge," said the school.
"Truth," said the wise man;
"Pleasure," said the fool;
"Love," said the maiden;
"Beauty," said the page;
"Freedom," said the dreamer;
"Home," said the sage;
"Fame," said the soldier;
"Equity," the seer;
Spake my heart full sadly.
"The answer is not here."
Then within my bosom,
Softly this I heard:
"Each heart holds the secret;
Kindness is the word."

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Wednesday morning opened raw and blustery with clouds and sunshine.

John Stoner, of Millheim, has entered his 79th year, and still hustling in business.

The sick of whom we made mention in the past two issues are more or less on the mend.

The weather the past eight weeks has not been of much good for the grain fields.

We thank those of our patrons who kindly favored us with remittances since beginning of '99. Next.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday March 12: Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; St. Johns, 7 p. m.; Georges valley 2 p. m.

Mifflin county has seven candidates for county superintendent. Centre county with double the population, has only three.

Recent Union county deaths: At Lewisburg, George E. Long, aged 60 years. Mrs. Mary Jane Phillips, of Lewisburg, aged 85 years.

The grain fields have suffered considerably from an unfavorable winter, thus far, and the months ahead may have nothing better in store.

Potatoes have dropped to 40 cents in this section. In an adjoining county a farmer had a large crop and refused to sell when offered 75c per bushel.

For disagreeableness from 3 to evening of 5, more than filled any one's wishes. Monday started in bright but cold, followed by milder afternoon.

"77" for Grip and Colds.—"77" will "break up" a cold that "hangs on". Will "knock out" the Grip and check a lingering cough—all druggists—25c.

The Buffalo, St. Mary's and southwestern railroad, together with the Shawmut Coal Mining Plants, were sold on Friday to a syndicate of New York capitalists, for $4,000,000.

The commencement exercises of the Alexandria high school will be held on Thursday evening, April 13, in the Reformed church of Alexandria. Prof. John D. Meyer, is principal of the schools. Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, will deliver the commencement oration.

The new mining town of Florence, near Punxsutawney, which will be built next summer, will be the largest mining town in that part of the state, and the mine will employ more men than any other single bituminous mine in the United States. A vast coal territory will be tapped by this opening, and when the headings are driven it is expected to give employment to over 2,000 men.

The war about Manila was said, four weeks ago, was ended and the insurgents reported ready to surrender. Yet all the time reinforcements have been sent out, and only a week ago Dewey requested that the Oregon be sent to Manila without delay. Again six regiments have been ordered to Manila, all good fighters, men who have seen service among the indians, and know how to meet guerrilla warfare.

Public sales of farm stock in the east end of our valley, in March:

On 14, H. T. Zerby, in Haines twp.
On 15, A. C. Confer, in south Gregg.
On 15, C. A. Rachau, west of Madlb'g
On 17, Sam'l Burrell, near Pennhall.
On 21, H. N. Fiedler, near Madisonb.
On 22, J. S. Meyer, west of Millheim.
On 23, Christ. Alexander, Penn twp.
On 24, J. J. Orndorf, near Woodward.
On 27, Geo. I. Yearick, Madisonburg.
On 28, A. R. Alexander, Penn twp.
On 30, Mrs. Hines, east of Woodward.

The following sales of farm stock, on west side of mountains, in March:

On 4, J. A. Dietz, near Howard.
On 8, Mrs. Peters, west of Unionville.
On 13, G. H. Waite, south of Bellef.
On 14, J. A. Minnich, near Nittany.
On 14, Mrs. Fishburn, Benner twp.
On 15, A. C. Kelly, near Hillmore.
On 18, J. I. Markle, north of Pinegr.
On 20, J. L. Shafer, west of Jacksonv.
On 21, Mrs. Ishler, west of Boalsb'g.
On 22, Mrs. Koch, east of Axeman.
On 22, E. J. Neff, near Buffalo Run.
On 23, F. Poorman, Boggs twp.
On 24, G. W. Miller, south of Bellef.
On 28, Ciel. Rossman, west of Pinegr.
On 31, John Cummings, Harris twp.

6,000 MEN TO MANILA.

War Department Sends Re-enforcements to Otis.

ARE ALL REGULARS.

Six Regiments, Composed of Troops That Have Been Through the Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns, are Ordered to Assemble at San Francisco for Transportation to the Philippines.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Secretary of War has just ordered the re-enforcement of Gen. Otis by six regiments. These are the Sixth Infantry, now at San Antonio; the Sixth Artillery, scattered along the Atlantic coast stations; the Ninth Infantry, at Madison Barracks; Thirteenth Infantry, in New York State; Twenty-first Infantry, at Plattsburg, N. Y., and the Sixteenth Infantry, at Fort Crook and neighboring posts in the Middle West. These regiments have been ordered to make ready to proceed to San Francisco and thence to Manila.

In answer to the direct question as to whether or not regular troops are intended to relieve a corresponding number of volunteer soldiers at Manila, it was said at the War Department that while this probably would be the case, it was not possible yet to make a positive statement. This means that if when the re-enforcements arrive at Manila the conditions are satisfactory the volunteers will be brought home; but if Otis shall have need for all of the combined force, then they must wait.

The re-enforcements are made up of troops who are not only regulars in the full sense of the term, but who have been through the Cuban or Porto Rico campaigns. They know what it is to be under fire; how to hunt Indians, and also how to fight in the tropical jungles. With them replacing the same number of volunteers Gen. Otis will have a majority of regulars in his command, something the War Department has earnestly desired to bring about at the earliest possible moment. The position of the American commander at Manila also will be safeguarded against the effect of a sudden and forced discharge of volunteers by the ratification of the peace treaty.

The War Department officials pronounce absurd the characteristic Filipino junta story to the effect that Aguinaldo has taken several hundred American soldiers prisoners and removed them to the interior. As a matter of fact Gen. Otis' bulletins have accounted for every man in the American army at Manila, and there is not on record a single case of missing. Secretary Alger has brought the report to the attention of Gen. Otis, with a view to securing the most specific denial.

DEWEY WILL BE ADMIRAL.

His Commission Made Out and the President Signs the Bill.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The commission of George Dewey, to be Admiral in the navy, has been made out at the Navy Department and sent to the White House to be in readiness when the bill creating the office of Admiral is signed by the President.

President McKinley, at 11.15 p. m. Friday, signed the bill creating the rank of Admiral in the navy.

The advance of Rear Admiral Dewey to the grade of Admiral will increase his compensation from $6,600 to $13,000 a year. In addition to placing him at the head of the American navy, it also will give him precedence in rank over all the foreign naval officers in Asiatic waters.

The failure of Congress to make specific appropriation for the increased pay of Admiral Dewey will cause no embarrassment, as the difference in pay can be met out of the appropriation for the general pay of the navy without further legislation.

PLATINUM IN ALASKAN SAND.

Valuable Discovery In Kotalinqua River By a Smithsonian Expert.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—An assay of black sand found in the Kotalinqua River, Alaska, made by Dr. Willis E. Everette, of the Smithsonian Institution, is said to show that one ton of it contains $776 worth of platinum, besides iron, oxide, gold worth $102.84, two pounds of tin, two pounds of copper, and one troy ounce of iridosmine. The great value is said to lie in its yield of platinum, which is extensively used in electrical construction and denistry. Platinum is found only in the Ural Mountains of Russia, from which it is exported to this and other countries.

SOLDIERS IN A RAILROAD WRECK.

Missouri Volunteers, Homeward Bound, Hurled Down an Embankment.

Tupelo, Miss., (Special.)—The Mobile and Ohio train, bearing homeward the Second Missouri Volunteers, from Albany, Ga., where they were mustered out of service, was wrecked two miles south of this place. Four cars, in which soldiers were seated, jumped the track and were hurled down a twenty-one foot embankment. The third car from the engine was a total wreck, and from its appearance the escapes were miraculous. Sixteen were more or less injured. These were immediately taken from their perilous position by their more fortunate comrades, who worked bravely.

B. & O. R. R.'s New Steel Rails.

The recent purchase of 28,000 tons of 85-pound steel rail by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad brings the total amount of rail bought since March 1st, 1896, up to 115,300 tons, enough to relay 870 miles of track. Of the new rail ordered, eight thousand tons is to be laid on the lines west of the Ohio River and twenty thousand tons is to be used as follows: 44 miles on the Philadelphia division; 11 miles on the second division; 13 miles on the third division; 39 miles on the fourth division; 21 miles on the fifth division; 10 miles on the Connellsville division, and 21 miles on the Pittsburg division. Much of the rail that will be taken up is still good enough to be relaid on branches where traffic is not heavy. The Southwestern division, between Parkersburg and St. Louis, will have forty thousand tons of rail to lay this spring.

PRIZE MONEY FOR CRUISER YALE.

Capt. Wise Receives Nearly $9,000 and the Lowest Seaman $76.

Charleston, S. C., (Special.)—In the United States District Court here Clerk C. J. Hutson made out and Judge Brawley signed 295 checks to the officers and men of the cruiser Yale for their share of the money accruing from the sale of the Spanish prize Rita. After the Rita had been captured by the Yale and had been sent here, the government bought her for $125,000. The prize money to be divided amounted to $59,000. Captain Wise, of the Yale, was sent a check for $8,991, and the smallest amount received by a seaman was $76.

THE NEWS.

Becker, the Chicago sausage-maker whose wife is mysteriously missing, made a long sworn statement emphatically denying the charges against him.

Methodists of Chicago are to begin the construction of a great hospital in the spring. The cost is to be $600,000.

Agent Ryan and Operator Wilton, of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad at Mackinaw station, were killed by a train on the Big Four near Tremont, Ill., while returning home on a railway velocipede.

The Union Bag and Paper Company, with a capital of $27,000,000, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J. The company is empowered to manufacture paper and bags, and to do almost any other business they may choose.

Various stockholders, headed by J. W. Hedden, have filed suit for the appointment of a receiver for the Louisville Dispatch, alleging that the paper has been run at a loss of $1,300 monthly for a long time, and its present liabilities are $40,000.

Advices from Dawson, Alaska, say that men are dying of scurvy in the suburbs of that city.

The Jackson and Wooden Manufacturing Company, of Berwick, Pa., has been purchased by the Federal Steel Company for $1,300,000.

John W. Collins, a medical student, committed suicide at St. Louis by shooting himself, his wife being of the opinion that his mind was affected by overwork.

Mrs. Nellie Eggett, of Eaton, Wis., has been charged with murdering her husband, John Eggett, by giving him poison, he having been her third husband.

The total exportation of California wines to Europe in 1898 amounted to 557,671 gallons, valued at $193,583. The bulk of this went to Great Britain and Germany.

Six Second Lieutenants in the regular army, just graduated from the Military Academy at West Point, have arrived at San Francisco on their way to Manila to join various regular infantry regiments.

Sheriff E. L. Peterson, of Clay county, Ga., has arrested three white men—J. D. Douglass, Jr., W. R. Thompson and J. A. Gassett—and two negroes—Simon Butler and Arter Boynton—charged with the murder of Alf and Fannie Boynton near Fort Gaines on February 9 last.

Rev. James Monroe Taylor, President of Vassar College, has declined the presidency of Brown University, recently tendered him.

The long-looked for advance in the wages of the coal miners of the Birmingham (Ala.) district, has been announced.

Ex-Banker Theodore Schintz, of Chicago, convicted of embezzlement, was taken to Joliet penitentiary to serve an indeterminate sentence.

Henry Carter, of Rockford, Ill., sick with grippe, was struck with a flat-iron by his wife, who is insane, and died from the injuries inflicted.

Rev. Wm. N. N. Coffey was sentenced to three and a half years in the penitentiary at Des Moines, Ia., for stealing $600 from Mrs. Margaret, a widow.

Articles of incorporation of the Spreckels Sugar Refinery Company have been filed with the County Clerk at Salinas, Cal. The capital stock is said to be $5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares, of the par value of $100 each.

The steamer Van Metre, which has been running between Burlington and Keokuk, burned at her mooring at Quincy, Ill. A barge and several houseboats were also destroyed. Two persons were seriously burned.

Jennie Merritt, aged eleven years, and Clara Myers, aged twenty-one of Philadelphia, are both dead from injuries received by the explosion of a can of gasoline at the home of Miss Merritt's sister, 1836 North Front street.

In a head-end collision between a passenger train east-bound and a double-header west-bound, near White Plains, Nev., two engineers and two firemen were killed outright, and the head brakeman of the freight was perhaps fatally injured.

Manufacturers of soffins are organizing a big trust.

Burglars blew open the safe in the East Syracuse (N. Y.) postoffice and obtained nearly $1,000 in postage stamps and money.

Fire totally destroyed the factory of the Oneco Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of woolen goods, in Oneco, Conn., causing a loss estimated at $30,000.

Gibson & Sons' flour mill, at Wakeman, Ohio, was burned. The body of Will Gibson has been found in the ruins, he having been burned to death.

In a head-end collision of two Chicago, Burlington and Quincy freight trains, on Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Herman Schomberg was killed and two others seriously injured.

In compliance with a petition presented by prominent citizens, Mayor Quincy, of Boston, has given directions to the superintendents of Public Grounds to begin the work of exterminating the English sparrow. What will be done just now, however, will be in the nature of an experiment. The department will try first the method of dislodging and destroying the nests of the sparrows.

Robert E. Lee, of Washington, who is visiting his brother, B. P. Lee, in Stafford county, Va., had his collarbone broken and right shoulder knocked out of place by the kick of a horse.

"Tom" Allen, an old-time prize fighter and at one time heavy-weight champion of the world, is under arrest at the Four Courts, St. Louis, charged with murder. Thomas Couprey, whom Allen shot in the course of a row in Allen's saloon, died at the city hospital. Allen declares that he thought Couprey was going to shoot him, and for that reason used his revolver.

Archbishop Villate, of the church known as "The Old Catholics in America," has recanted and has submitted himself to the Roman Catholic Church.

FIELD OF LABOR.

One horse car line in Tokio.

Germany has 413,000 unionists.

No furniture factory in Paraguay.

Glasgow unionists will enter politics.

A New York laborers' union has 6,000 members.

Washington printers want all State printing to carry the union label.

The American Federation of Labor issued twenty-four charters during January—three to national unions, one to a city central, six to Federal unions, and fourteen to local trades unions.

New York upholsterers struck for an increase of wages and to have their union recognized.

New York contractors are having shirts made in the Raleigh (N. C.) Penitentiary at 25 cents a dozen.

More than 200 municipalities in England, Scotland, and Ireland now own the municipal gas works.

Female bootblacks are numerous in Paris.

The Prison Commissioners of Frankfort, Ky., have leased the labor of 650 convicts for 40 cents per day per man.

The Chicago Building Trades' Council has begun an agitation for a Saturday half-holiday for all the members of its twenty-seven affiliated trades.

GERMANY WITHDRAWS

Asks the United States to Guard Her Interests.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS.

Citizens, Commerce and Trade Placed Under the Protection of Admiral Dewey and General Otis—A Warning to Other Foreign Nations—This Government to Have Full Sway in the Archipelago.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The German Government has set at rest effectually the rumors of a purpose on its part directly or indirectly to embarrass the United States in the Philippine Islands, and has given a signal manifestation of its desire to promote the most cordial relations between Germany and the United States by ordering the withdrawal of all vessels of its Navy from Philippine waters, and placing the lives and property of its subjects there under the protection of the United States Government.

The action taken is regarded here as a stroke in diplomacy, by which will be removed all possibility of a clash between German and American interests in and about Manila, and notice to all the world, and especially to any Americans who entertained any suspicions of sinister designs by Germany, of the wish and purpose of the German Empire to cultivate the friendship of the United States.

After a Day of Rumors.

By it Germany at once places the protection of all her large interests in the islands almost completely in our hands.

The announcement of this act by the German Government came at the close of a day that had been full of sensational rumors of a clash between the Americans and Germans in Manila, the rumors finally going so far as to assert that Admiral Dewey had fired on and sunk a German vessel at Manila.

These rumors spread despite the fact that the cable connecting Manila with the outer world is in the control of the United States Government, so that it might be reasonably expected that it would be the Government to receive the first news of any disaster or collision at Manila. At the White House, War Department and Navy Department positive denials were made of the receipt of any news tending even in the slightest degree to confirm the rumors.

Feared an Accident.

Even some of the more cautious naval officers were infected with fear for the moment; for, while they had not the slightest idea that there had been any trouble between the American and German ships, still they realized that there was always the possibility of an accident aboard ship that might result disastrously.

These lingering fears in naval circles were set at rest finally at the close of the day by the receipt of some dispatches from Manila, but without mention of any untoward incident. Based on this fact Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Captain Crowninshield and General Corbin all took the responsibility of denying the rumor in the strongest terms.

Finally, at the close of the day, and after the official close of the Departments, announcement was made of the reason of the great confidence the officers had in the falsity of the rumors, the statement being authorized that by one bold stroke Germany had removed all possibility of any clash between hotheads at Manila.

It was announced that the German Government had ordered their ships away from Manila, probably to their new naval station at Kiachau, on the Chinese Coast. The announcement was coupled with the statement that the German vessels were needed there.

This may be the case, for the story has come to Washington that the Chinese have been abusing some German citizens almost in the shadow of the Chinese capital at Tientsin.

Friends' Institute Destroyed.

Wabash, Ind., (Special.)—White's Manual-Labor Institute, belonging to the Society of Friends, used for several years as an Indian training school, similar to that at Carlisle, Pa., has been burned. The fire destroyed all the buildings save the schoolhouse. The loss is $16,000; insurance, one-half. Its graduates are now teachers in many of the Indian schools of the Territories.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Duke of Orleans has left Brussels for Turin, Italy. He admitted in an interview that the time is not ripe for overthrowing the French republic.

The police searched a number of houses in Paris and captured documents relating to royalists plans.

Captain Murr, of the British cruiser Intrepid, and Commander Symonds, of the United States gunboat Marietta, have offered to guarantee that the Nicaraguan revolutionists will disarm if their safety is guaranteed by President Zelaya.

Twenty lives are believed to have been lost in storms which swept the Cayman Islands, 150 miles from Jamaica.

The Soir, of Paris, states that the Dreyfus verdict will be submitted next week and that it will annul Dreyfus' conviction.

The Khalifa has left Sher Kella, in Kordofan, with a considerable force, and is moving toward Omdurman.

Word has been received at Bombay that the Sultan of Oman not only repudiated his treaty with France in response to British threats, but handed over the treaty to the British admiral.

The people of Bermuda gave an ovation to Admiral Sampson and the officers and men of the warships New York and Indiana, who are now there.

The government of Chili has determined not to intervene, as suggested, in the Bolivian revolution.

Winnipeg Town Council has fixed wages for its employes (including those hired by contractors) at 2¼ cents an hour higher than the prevailing rate in private employment, on the ground that this will keep up the standard of health, vigor, and intelligence of its wage-earning citizens, and thus lessen the public expense of hospitals, workhouses, and jails.

THREATS FROM A CUBAN.

If Americans Will Not Get Out War Will Be Declared

Santiago de Cuba, (By Cable.)—It was recently reported to Gen. Leonard Wood, on reliable authority, that a prominent Cuban, holding a high position in this province under the military government, had openly stated that if the Americans did not "get out" by July, Cuba would declare war. Needless to say, the Military Governor attaches no importance to talk of this character.

Mr. Ruskin's appearance is said to be singularly ennobled by the long snow-white beard which descends nearly to the waist.

OFFER TO SURRENDER.

Eight Thousand Filipinos Are Ready to Lay Down Arms.

ARE IN A PACIFIC MOOD.

Spanish Commissioners Returning From the Filipino Lines Say That the Insurgents are Inclined to Treat for Peace—A Rebel Commandant, Under a Flag of Truce, Offers to Give Up His Force.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, (By Cable.)—Two Spanish commissioners, Senors Rosario and Abogado, who were permitted to pass through our lines and confer with Aguinaldo with reference to the Spanish prisoners at Malolos, returned through our lines, near Caloocan, with sealed dispatches for the Spaniards.

The Commissioners said that Aguinaldo and Sandiko were both at Malolos and inclined to pacific overtures. While the Filipinos are not yet prepared to surrender the Spanish prisoners, they will gladly release two Americans, who have been held for six weeks, on the payment of $30, the value of food and clothing furnished to them.

Shortly afterward the rebels sent out a flag of truce borne by Commandante Sinforose de la Cruz and several hundred of the enemy left the Filipino lines crying, "No quiere." "Mas combate," "Americanos mucho bueno!" The commandante said that fully 8,000 of his men had had enough and were anxious to surrender.

Women and Children in Jungle.

Among the enemy in the jungle many women and children were visible. A woman laid down her rifle and attempted to cross with the parleyers, but she was sent back.

After the party returned to the American lines the enemy on the right fired a volley, the bullets dropping at their feet.

Except for an occasional volley and some individual firing by the rebels from the jungle near Caloocan, along the river and in the vicinity of San Pedro Macati, all is quiet along the entire line.

The enemy's sharpshooters at Caloocan continue to annoy the soldiers in the daytime, but the Americans no longer pay much attention to them, reserving their fire until the rebels appear in the open in sufficient force to justify a volley or an occasional shell.

Undisturbed in the Night.

During the night the men are so accustomed to the enemy's salutes that a majority of them remain undisturbed, secured by the outposts and sentries.

In Manila absolute quiet prevails; the streets are deserted, and the only sounds to be heard after 7 o'clock in the evening are the tramp of the patrols and sentries and the occasional clatter of the hoofs of an officer's horse. The insurance companies, after a conference, have decided to accept war risks at an additional premium of 5 1-2 per cent. per month.

FILIPINO ACCOUNT OF FIRE.

Admiral Dewey Said to Have Objected to Landing of Marines.

Paris, (By Cable.)—The Filipino junta here received a cable message from Manila February 24, via Hongkong. It says:

"The fire broke out in the Chinese quarters during the Chinese new year festivities. The Americans provoked the owners by demolishing houses before it was necessary. The Filipino fire engine, owned by Senor Ganco and worked by British subjects, was largely instrumental in extinguishing the fire. The Americans interfered with the native salvagers, and tried to capture the engine, leading to a conflict. Harsh conduct elsewhere led to general fighting. The Americans retired to the walled city, and the fleet bombarded the suburbs, believing the city was endangered. This caused the Tondo fire.

"Aguinaldo's troops then attacked and entered Tondo, Malsic, Santa Cruz, and Kalpo.

"Conflagrations broke out at Binondo and Malate, and the city was surrounded by a line of burning houses.

"The foreigners applied to the foreign ships for help and a number of marines were to be landed, when Admiral Dewey intimated that such landing would be an act of hostility, and that his ships would fire upon any landing party. Some British bluejackets, however, landed, unarmed, to act as firemen, and remained to guard the British Consulate, banks, and other British property.

"Indiscriminate street shooting was prevalent. Men, women and children were killed. The bodies of 140 Americans have already been collected. Their loss in killed and wounded will reach 400. The bodies of 320 Filipino men, 425 women, and 280 children have been recovered in the streets. About 500 natives were wounded.

"The loss to foreign property is estimated at $500,000, and to native property $600,000. About 3,000 houses were burned."

SPANIARDS COMING TO AMERICA.

Immigration From the Peninsula Has Doubled Since the War.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—Thirty Spaniards arrived here on the Cunard liner Umbria. Most of the men are laborers and are able to read and write. All of them are going to different mining towns in the West. They were held for investigation by the immigrant officials to determine whether they came here to work under contract. The immigrant authorities say that since the close of the war with Spain the immigration from that country has increased 100 per cent.

NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION.

House Wrecked, Two Persons Fatally and Three Seriously Injured.

Logansport, Ind., (Special.)—An explosion of natural gas wrecked the residence of Daniel Eckton, this county. Mrs. Eckton and Mrs. Jesse Coblentz were fatally burned, and William Coblentz, Jesse Coblentz, and Charles Eckton seriously injured.

The Coblentz family had just arrived at the house to spend the day when the explosion occurred. The house was completely wrecked.

EXPLOSION IN FIREWORKS FACTORY

Two Boys Instantly Killed and Another's Injuries Will Prove Fatal.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—Two boys were killed, another mortally injured, and several others more or less seriously injured by a terrific explosion in one of the mixing rooms in a building of the Nordlinger-Charlton Fireworks Company, at Granitteville, S. I.

The boys were employed in charging cannon crackers and sky-rockets. The explosion shook the houses and buildings within a radius of half a mile from the factory.

SPANISH CABINET OUT.

The Premier, Finding Opposition Rising, Hands Resignations to Queen Regent.

Madrid, Spain, (By Cable.)—Premier Sagasta has handed the resignation of the ministry to the Queen Regent as a result of the rising opposition in the Cortes to the peace treaty.

The Queen Regent has begun consultations with the principal statesmen and party leaders respecting the crisis.

The cabinet crisis is expected to last for several days, as it will be necessary for the Queen Regent to consult with the presidents of the chambers and other political leaders. In the meanwhile the chambers will adjourn until a new ministry is formed.

The ministerialists hope the Queen Regent will support Senor Sagasta and dissolve the chambers.

The present cabinet has been in power since August, 1897, when it succeeded the conservative ministry of Canovas del Castillo.

Peace Treaty Threatened.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The situation in the Spanish Cortes, leading up to the resignation of the Sagasta ministry and threatening the life of the peace treaty, is said by officials here to be the direct result of bad management on the part of the sponsors for the treaty. It is said that there was no requirement included in the treaty itself for its submission to the Cortes for ratification. On the contrary, the text of the treaty says that it should be ratified by the Queen Regent.

It is further said that this point was discussed by the peace commissioners at Paris, the Spanish commissioners desiring to require the ratification of the Cortes, but finally taking the other course, perhaps with a view to avoiding the trouble which has overcome Sagasta.

The resignation of the Sagasta cabinet, State Department officials say, does not necessarily involve the failure of the treaty.

Leaving aside the desire of the United States to be regular and correct in its attitude, it is a question whether this government would not actually profit by the loss of the treaty, providing this loss could be charged to the action of the Spanish government, as would be the case if the Cortes refused to ratify.

The United States, it can be stated on the highest authority, would refuse to surrender the Philippines, and, on the other hand, would be relieved from the treaty obligation to pay the Spanish government $20,000,000 on account of the cession of the islands.

PISTOL "WASN'T LOADED."

But Still It Went Off and Pierced Mrs. Harry Shoemaker's Brain.

Chambersburg, Pa., (Special.)—Taking a revolver from a table at the home of Harry Shoemaker, John Pittinger, eighteen years old, asked Mr. Shoemaker's wife whether the weapon was loaded. She replied that it was not, and in handling it the weapon was discharged and Mrs. Shoemaker almost instantly killed. The bullet entered her neck just below the left ear and was imbedded in her brain.

There is a revival in progress at a nearby church, and Pittinger had called to accompany Shoemaker and his wife to church.

The dead woman was nineteen years old and had been married but six months. Her eight-year-old brother was the only witness of the tragedy. The husband had left the house a few minutes before and returned shortly afterward to find his wife dead.

Pittinger was arrested and placed in jail to await the finding of the coroner's jury.

JUMPED FROM A WINDOW.

A Philadelphia Newspaper Man Kills Himself in a Delirium.

Wilmington, Del., (Special.)—Robert C. Stock, aged twenty-four years, a reporter on the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, died from the effects of jumping through a second-story window while in a delirium due to typhoid fever and meningitis.

He came here on Saturday and was taken ill at the home of his brother-in-law, T. A. Leisen, on Gilpin avenue. Late at night he got out of bed and, before the nurse was aware of it, plunged through the window, carrying the curtain, glass and sashes.

He struck the pavement, but no bones were broken, and neither was he much cut.

MRS. BOTKIN REMAINS IN JAIL.

Several Stays Operating to Keep Her Out of the Penitentiary.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, has not yet gone to the penitentiary. The Chronicle says:

"Pending the completion of the bill of exceptions by her attorney, George H. Knight, her case is covered by different stays. At first twenty days were granted last week, ten days were added to that, and Judge Cook will continue to extend the time until after the appeal is perfected, when, following all precedents, he will grant a writ of probable cause, which will make the convicted woman's tenure secure until the Supreme Court, and probably the United States courts, will have had their last say."

LAY DOWN IN SNOW TO DIE.

Tragic End of New York Newspaper Man in Colorado.

Denver, Col., (Special.)—Charles H. Winslow, a newspaper man of New York, who came here three months ago suffering with consumption, has been found frozen to death in the old city cemetery. He had removed every particle of clothing and lain down in the snow to await the end.

Winslow worked as a reporter on a morning paper here until last week. He leaves a widow and family at Syracuse. His father was Capt. Winslow, who gave the first order that began the battle of Gettysburg.

Atlanta Accepts Carnegie's Library.

Atlanta, Ga., (Special.)—The offer of Andrew Carnegie to give $100,000 for a public library in Atlanta, provided the city will maintain and furnish a site, was considered by the Atlanta council committee and it was decided to accept the proposition of Mr. Carnegie.

There has been considerable agitation of the matter here, and some objection was made on legal grounds to the acceptance of the proposition.

Fire—Gasoline—Two Dead.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special.)—Jennie Merritt, aged eleven years, and Clara Myers, aged twenty-one, are both dead from injuries received by the explosion of a can of gasoline at the home of Miss Merritt's sister, 1836 North Front street. Both girls were terribly burned. The younger of the two died in the hospital. The explosion was caused by pouring gasoline on a slowly burning fire.

Oregon Speeding to Dewey.

Honolulu, via San Francisco, (Special.)—The battle-ship Oregon, accompanied by the collier Iris, sailed for Manila February 20.

CRISIS AT SANTIAGO.

Seven Hundred Men Out of Work and Trouble Feared.

NEED MORE SOLDIERS.

Havana Authorities Reduce the Amount of the Expenditures Estimated by Gen. Leonard Wood, Who Declares it Will Be Impossible to Run the Province Upon the Sum Allowed Him for the Month.

Santiago de Cuba, (By Cable.)—A climax has been reached in the affairs of Santiago. The estimates for February have been reduced from $70,000 to $20,000, and amounts aggregating $80,000 expended last month have been disallowed by the authorities at Havana.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor, says it is impossible to estimate exactly a month ahead, and thinks the best plan would be to forward a certain percentage to Havana every month, the department commander having the privilege of using the balance, subject to objection later, as under the present system it is impossible to run the government here. For the month of March all expenditure for the entire province must be kept within $10,000.

Even those Cubans who are most friendly to the United States authorities say that this amount is less than what was allowed at any time under the Spanish regime. In the opinion of others, the object of the restriction is to discredit the work already done here by throwing out of employment a large number of men and creating discontent and disturbance.

Seven Hundred Out of Work.

This is, of course, an altogether erroneous assumption, but the fact is that more than 700 men will be out of work, a circumstance generally recognized as a dangerous menace to public safety at just this juncture, and involving a large additional police force. Some merchants say it will necessitate the presence of additional regiments, even if an insurrection does not finally result.

Many Cuban politicians who have not received appointments will, it is feared, use the occurrence to inflame the minds of the unemployed. The result is difficult to forecast.

It is significant, however, that the Cuban extremists, who talk openly against American rule, go about explaining how 5,000 of their men, properly armed, could now gain possession of the province of Santiago in two days, if the plan were properly arranged beforehand.

General Discontent Manifest.

The men who indulge in this sort of bluster are mere nobodies, but the fact that anybody will listen to them indicates the general discontent born of these vexatious instructions from Havana.

Even the Americans here cannot comprehend what Havana hopes to achieve by bringing about a practical cessation of all public works in the largest province of Cuba, a province really needing more in this line than any other. The air of anxiety obvious in all the departments shows the apprehensions entertained of what must follow a public announcement of the fact that all public works must cease. As a straw showing the way the wind is blowing, a company of the Ninth Immune Regiment has been ordered into the city. This move is probably connected with the expected trouble.

LORD HERSCHELL DEAD.

England's Statesman a Victim of Heart Disease.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Lord Farrer Herschell, England's eminent statesman, is dead. His death was the result of an attack of heart trouble, which had come upon him less than two hours before. His room at the Shoreham Hotel, where many great men have gathered during the last month for conferences of national and international importance, was visited without forewarning by the shadow of death, and so unexpected was the event that several people went to call upon the famous Englishman, not even expecting that he might be seriously ill. Lord Herschell had been confined to his room for several weeks past, having fractured a bone by falling on a slippery sidewalk, but this had not impaired his general health, and had nothing to do with his demise. The direct cause of his death was angina pectoris.

As one of the members from Great Britain on the Joint High Commission recently in session to adjust differences between the United States and Canada, and as representatives on the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission, Lord Herschell played a most important part in affairs connected with American interests. The eyes of the American people were constantly upon him, and his attitude on more than one important question has been of great significance. In Lord Herschell, former Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the United States loses one of her most steadfast and warmest friends abroad. The English nobleman was a stanch Liberal in the politics of his country, a lover and admirer of American institutions.

MOLINEUX INDICTED.

The Grand Jury Charges Him With Murder in the First Degree.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—Roland B. Molineux was indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree in causing the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.

The finding of the indictment does away with a hearing before a coroner, and there will be small chance for Molineux's counsel to take any steps in his behalf until the case actually comes to trial. The indictment contained four counts:

First, that Roland B. Molineux sent a poison through the mails to kill, and which did kill Mrs. Katherine J. Adams; second, that Molineux did send through the mails a poison for the purpose of killing some unknown person; third, that Molineux sent through the mails cyanide of mercury with intent to kill; fourth, that Molineux sent an unknown poison to kill some unknown person.

The witnesses upon whose evidence the grand jury based the indictment were Coroner's Physician Albert E. Weston, to prove death; Prof. R. A. Witthaus, to prove the cause of death; H. S. Cornish, to prove receipt of the poison package and the motive for sending it; Nicholas Heckmann, to identify Molineux as the renter of the letter-box in Forty-second street, and Experts William J. Kinsley, E. B. Hay, Persifer, Fraser and Henry L. Talman, to prove that Molineux's hand addressed the poison package to H. S. Cornish.

H. S. Cornish was called before the jury and testified to the receipt of the poison in the bromo-seltzer bottle and the silver bottle-holder.

AT NIGHT.

Would that I owned the castles,
All of my livelong days,
Castles that rear their turrets
There in the grate fire's blaze.

Peopled with lads and lasses,
None of them past sixteen—
Age of the great romances,
Greatest the world's ere seen.

Lads, every one a gallant,
Courtiers of sturdier heart
Wedded to love and honor,
Daring the Fates to part.

Each lovely lass a princess—
Princess of joy and grace—
Gleans from a heart that's melting
Lighting each fairy face.

Then 'twould be worth the living—
This life—for millions of days
Were but the world we live in
That of the grate fire's blaze.

JUANITA.

A Story of Old Mexico.

The little town of San Carlos is so much like most other little Mexican towns that it hardly needs any careful description. Lying as it does in the heart of that vast wilderness of Old Mexico, a tiny patch of green on the face of the sun-scorched earth, it seems insignificant to a degree, and naturally it is not down on the map—such towns rarely are. Its few fields, bravely struggling against the heat and drought, are but sparsely watered by a little creek which flows from a ravine close by, and which seems to disappear into a thirsty earth a few hundred yards farther on. San Carlos itself is composed merely of a few gray abode houses clustered together around a square little plaza, and the remnants of what had once been a tiny chapel, built hundreds of years before by the old Spanish fathers, and still standing, a crumbling, time-worn monument to their memory.

Yet primitive as was the little town, here Juanita had lived all the happy eighteen years of her life, and right here she was contented to stay until she should be laid away beside her sleeping grandfathers and great-grandfathers in the little graveyard beside the chapel, for she loved the dear old place; and—possibly because she knew nothing of the great world beyond—she never even thought of leaving it. Then, too, there was another and still stronger reason. Her father, old Don Jose, had promised her to the son of his oldest and dearest friend, who had fought with him years before in the war with the hated Americans and who had been wounded in the battle of Cerro Gordo before the famous old City of Mexico itself. Now secretly—this was just what the young people had desired. Pedro and Juanita had grown up together from childhood. They had been constant companions, and were they not the handsomest couple in the whole broad valley? Had not Juanita all her father's lands as her dowry, which, united to those which Pedro owned, would make them the largest land owners in the village? It was certainly a most desirable match, and the two old men congratulated each other, as old men will who have seen their fondest hopes fulfilled, and empted many a sparkling cup to the health of Pedro and his fair young bride.

But now Juanita was sorely troubled. Everything had gone along smoothly as ever until one day something had happened which bid fair to upset all their plans for the future. On a certain bright morning there had ridden up to the door of her father's hut one of a band of Americans who were prospecting in the gray mountains that lay away over to the west. He was a fine looking young fellow, and for a man who had been prospecting for two years under the fierce sun of old Mexico he was remarkably fair, and then his blue eyes had a frank expression about them which was far different from the ever-suspicious glance which characterized the men of that quaint country. He wore the usual dress of men of his occupation, loose blue flannel shirt and corduroy trousers tucked in at the top of his heavy boots, a red handkerchief knotted carlessly around his neck and huge Mexican spurs dangling from his heels.

Juanita had been standing in the little opening on the opposite side of the house and had not seen him until he was almost beside her, so that it appeared to her as if he must have suddenly sprung from Mother Earth.

Harding had seen her about the same instant she had seen him, and as he doffed his wide sombrero and asked in imperfect Spanish to see the don, unconsciously his pulse quickened. Juanti was really a very beautiful Mexican girl, by far the most beautiful creature he had seen during the whole course of his stay in that dismally arid country, and the expression on the girl's face flattered him not a little. Still he had almost forgotten her when he had finished bargaining with her father for provisions for himself and his men, which he did at last succeed in getting only at the payment of a fabulous sum, and when he turned and saw her, standing where he had left her he started and would have spoken had he not felt the piercing little black eyes of Don Jose fastened upon him. As it was, the old man detected the start and ordered his daughter hastily into the house.

Ever since that time Juanita's thoughts had been in dire conflict with one another, and late that night when all was quiet in the village she had crept noiselessly into the little chapel, and, kneeling before the time-worn image of the Holy Mother, had prayed, with tears streaming down her cheeks, that she would direct her and help her to forget. But far up among the hills on the great range that overlooks San Carlos the prospector was standing alone, whistling softly to himself and gazing down into the wide plain at his feet. Some little distance behind him his companions lay sleeping, and on a flat rock which answered for a table, some one had overturned the coffee pot and a dark, oozy stream was slowly running down the side. One of the men moved a little in his sleep. Harding started and looked around at him. Then as the moon rose slowly above the peaks behind him he turned, knocked the ashes from his pipe, wrapped himself up in his blankets, and without more ado was sleeping soundly.

Nearly a week passed and the feeling of restlessness which for a time had possessed Juanita had nearly been forgotten when again Harding rode into San Carlos. Poor little Juanita! All her attempts to forget him had been in vain then, for as she saw him come into the plaza her heart gave a great bound for joy and she flushed under her olive skin to the tips of her dainty fingers. The flush suited her dark face and heightened its beauty, thought Harding, as, dismounting, he asked if Don Jose were in. As luck would have it he had gone over to see a friend, and the two fell into conversation. She was shy at first, but the evident ease of her companion finally set her last fear at rest, and when the old don did return they parted the best of friends and with an understanding that they were to meet again down by the old well hidden away in the little ravine outside the town. After an hour's talk with her father Harding again left the house and, swinging himself into the saddle, rode carelessly out toward the hills.

A mile or so from the town he made a slight change in the direction he was taking and so little by little headed for the ravine.

Just as the sun went down Harding reached the well, and after turning his pony to nibble the juicy blades of grass which grew around it, threw himself down to wait. He had been there perhaps two or three hours when the bushes were parted gently and Juanita came toward him. She had slipped away, she said, while her father and Pedro sat smoking, and had come as she had promised, but she must hurry, for the time was short and her absence would be noticed. Little by little, between questions and promisings, she told him all her brief life history, of Pedro, of her father's wishes and lastly of her own new love for him, and when at last she could say no more she stood looking up at him, her eyes full of the love she had just confessed, until he took her in his arms and kissed her.

In the same instant they were startled by a sound behind them. Don Jose, his face pale with fury, stood scowling at them. Chokingly he ordered the girl away, and when she was gone he turned to Harding. "Curse you," he said, "you shall pay for this—Santa Maria! du Americano!" and disappeared as quickly as he had come.

There was no mistaking that, and the young fellow knew that if he stayed where he was his life would not be worth the waiting. His first fear was for Juanita. Loosening his revolvers in his belt, he mounted his pony and rode slowly toward San Carlos. Some moments had passed in this way and he had almost reached the mouth of the ravine, when he saw a figure coming swiftly toward him. An instant later he recognized Juanita. The poor child was almost exhausted from running.

"Go! go!" she sobbed; "they are going to follow you. Don Jose and Pedro, they will kill you if you stay! Ah no, not now," she cried, as Harding held out his arms to her, "they will find me here with you and then"—and then, as the impulse seized her, she flung herself into his arms and sobbed as if her heart would break.

She had not been a moment too soon, for even as he spoke the sound of galloping hoofs reached them, as riding furiously, their two pursuers dashed into the ravine.

With one arm supporting the trembling girl, Harding coolly unslipped his revolver and waited. The Mexicans were within thirty yards before they saw him, and then as they opened fire with their uncertain aim, he slowly raised his own weapon and pressed the trigger. With a bitter curse on his lips one of the men pitched forward from the saddle and fell to the ground. One more shot came from the remaining man before the revolver spoke again, and Harding heard a smothered cry at his side as the riderless horse plunged past him and vanished up the ravine. Then he put up his revolver and turned again to Juanita.

* * * * *

She was strangely quiet as she gazed up into his face and smiled. A quickly spreading stain over her fair young breast told him the reason at a glance. That last bullet of Don Jose's had found a mark, and as the shouts of alarm reached them from the village, whither the horse had gone, the light faded slowly from Juanita's eyes and they closed forever.

For some moments Harding did not move, then he laid her gently down beneath a lonely little willow, kissed once the fair bloodless lips, and mounting his pony rode out of the ravine past the dead bodies of the two Mexicans, and with his head sunk deep on his breast turned his horse's nose toward the distant mountains, on whose summits the last beams of the waning moon still lingered.—H. A. Webster in Yale Courant.

Cost of the Electric Wagon.

Experiments made in Paris show that an electric wagon costs forty-seven per cent. less to run than a horse wagon, and thirty-two per cent. less than a petroleum motor.

TEXAS RANGERS.

History of the Force and Something of Its Work.

The east and north Texas members of the Legislature are in favor of abolishing the State ranger force. The members of the West and Southwest Texas who know and appreciate the great value of the rangers not only are opposed to the proposed abolishment of the force, but are anxious that the appropriation for their maintenance be increased and that the number be increased one hundred men. At present there are four companies of rangers in the field. Each company consists of eight men, including the captain.

The law creating the State ranger force, officially known as the Frontier Battalion, was adopted by the Legislature on April 10, 1874. This law provides "that upon satisfactory evidence being furnished the Governor of this State that hostile Indians, Mexicans or other marauding or thieving parties are depredating upon the lives or property of the citizens of any county or counties upon the frontier of this State the Governor is hereby required, and shall organize or cause the same to be done, seventy-five men for each county that may be so infested, and that the whole number of men shall not exceed 750."

Each member of the ranger companies is required to furnish himself with a suitable horse, one six-shooting pistol, army size; blankets, clothing and camp equipage. The State furnishes all necessary ammunition and also provides each officer and private with an improved breechloading cavalry gun at cost. The captains receive $100 a month, the sergeants $50, and the privates $30.

At the time the ranger force was created the Rio Grande frontier was infested with numerous bands of hostile Indians and Mexican outlaws. These marauding bands were committing numerous crimes upon the peaceable settlers and the authorities were unable to cope with the thieves and murderers. The stockmen were the principal sufferers. Bands of Indians and Mexicans would round up large droves of cattle, boldly driving them across the Rio Grande and dispose of them in Mexico. It was alleged that many of the county authorities were in league with the outlaws and for that reason the stealing was permitted to go on without interruption.

When the call was made for men to join the ranger companies some of the most noted Indian fighters in the State volunteered their services. The first companies to be organized were sent to the Rio Grande border counties, where they were engaged for several years in a ceaseless warfare against the Indians and outlaws. These little bands of State troops soon became such a source of terror to lawbreakers that many of them fled from the State. To the rangers is due the credit of having reduced smuggling along the Rio Grande to a minimum. They rendered great service to the United States authorities in ferreting out and capturing noted smugglers.

The rangers still are of great usefulness to Texas. They are busy trailing murderers, thieves and other criminals. They also perform a splendid service to the stockmen in the matter of recovering stolen stock. The records of the Adjutant-General's Department show that the rangers have recovered 1,239 head of stolen cattle and horses in the past two years. It was through the efforts of a company of rangers that the political feud in San Saba county, which was the cause of thirty-four men being killed in that county within the past eight years, was broken up.

In Galveston, only a few weeks ago, the county authorities refused to interfere in a prize fight that had been arranged to take place between Choynski and Hall. The Governor sent Captain McDonald and a detachment of his ranger company to Galveston to see that the law was not violated. Captain McDonald and his men gave the pugilists and the promoters of the contest to understand that the fight must not come off and it did not. There have been comparatively few train and stage robberies committed in Texas and this fact is due to the efficiency of the rangers. The rangers are in the saddle every day in the year. Last year each member traveled more than 2,000 miles on horseback.

Scientific Bread-Making.

The following conversation in which a young lady attending a science school tells how bread is made, is a striking commentary upon a correspondence which has recently appeared in the columns of the St. James Gazette on the subject of British cooks:

"Bread!" she exclaims; "Well, I should say I can make bread. We studied that in our first year. You see, the yeast ferments, and the gas thus forms permeates everywhere, and transforms the plastic material into a clearly obvious structure, and then—"

"But what is the plastic material you speak of?"

"O, that is commonly called the sponge."

"But how do you make the sponge?"

"Why, you don't make it; the cook always attends to that. Then we test the sponge with the thermometer and hydrometer and a lot of other instruments, the names of which I don't remember, and then hand it back to the cook, and I don't know what she does with it then, but when it comes to the table it is just splendid."

Aluminum Musical Instruments.

"Quite a variety of musical instruments, such as mandolins, guitars, banjos, violins and drums, are now made out of aluminum," said a manufacturer of musical instruments to a Star reporter recently. "The advantages that this metal has over wood are resistance to climatic influences and superiority of tone. Some of the mandolins are made with the body, including the top, entirely of aluminum; others with the top of spruce, the neck of maple, and the other fittings of the usual kind. Such a mandolin is sold at from $25 to $200. The prices for mandolins made entirely of aluminum range somewhat lower.

"Guitars with a spruce top and the back and sides of aluminum in a single piece are sold at from $25 to $150. Banjos are made with aluminum rims, fitted with heads of the usual kind, and they are also made with aluminum heads. Such a banjo, with wire strings, could be played in the rain without getting out of tune or being hurt by the weather.

"The aluminum violin that is now upon the market is in its body all aluminum, while the neck and other fittings are all of wood. All the aluminum instruments are handsome, and the aluminum fiddle, with its silver-gray body and finger board and tailpiece of ebony, is of great beauty. It is a costly instrument, ranging in price from $50 to $400.—Washington Star.

Making a Glazed Hat.

There is in the east of London a tolerably numerous class of small masters and workmen who are little known to the general public, though the immense vehicle driving and conducting order of men know and patronize them well.

This class is formed by those who, having spent many of the summer months in the collection of men's old hats of every shape and form, are at this season busy almost night and day—mostly at their own homes, too—in covering these same hats with a waterproofing and glazing mixture, which they make themselves out of pitch, resin and other ingredients, so that cabby and his brethren may for a shilling, and often much less, have headgear that will defy all weathers.

These "glazers" generally employ their wives and children in the process, and they, for the most part, supply their customers at first hand going from cab yard to cab yard. Often enough cabby on the rank hands an old hat of his own to the glazer, who takes it home, waterproofs it, and brings it back in a few days. Sometimes a great firm with many carmen will patronize one particular glazer, who is then very busy at this season of the year.—Tits Bits.

Hawaii's Volcanoes.

In acquiring Hawaii the United States has gained, besides one of the most fertile and rich islands in the world, some of the finest mountain scenery presented anywhere in the universe—a district which, could it be transplanted with all its grandeur of scenery and climate, would make the fortune of an American hotel-keeper in a year. The mountains are all volcanoes. They are a class by themselves. They are not only the tallest, but the biggest and strangest, in the world. Considering that they reach from the Bottom of the Pacific (18,000 feet deep there), to over 15,000 feet above the sea level, they really stand 33,000 feet from their sub-oceanic base to their peaks. The active craters on the islands number 300, but the dead craters, the ancient chimneys of subterranean lava beds, are numbered by the thousands. The islands are of lavic formation. Evidences of extinct volcanoes are so common that one seldom notices them after a few week's residence on the islands. Ancient lava is present everywhere.

Origin of St. Valentine's Day.

St. Valentine was a bishop of Rome during the third century. He was of most amiable nature and possessed remarkable gifts of eloquence, and was so very successful in converting the pagan Romans to Christianity that he incurred the displeasure of the emperor and was martyred by his order, February 14, A. D. 270. When the saint came to be placed in the calendar his name was given to the day of his death, and this was made a festival. The custom of sending valentines on this day originated with the ancient Romans. At the feast of the Lupercalia, which was held on the 15th of February, in honor of the great god Pan, the names of all the virgin daughters of Rome were put in a box and drawn therefrom by the young men, and each youth was bound to offer a gift to the maiden who fell to his lot and make her his partner during the time of the feast. This custom became allied to the name of St. Valentine only through a coincidence in dates.—Detroit Free Press.

A Curious Portrait of Charles I.

A curious picture has turned up at Birmingdale, England, which reveals for the first time the astonishing fact that after the execution of Charles I. his head was neatly stitched to the body, a silk cap was placed over the flowing locks, and then the portrait of the martyred sovereign was painted in oil. This strange picture is now in the possession of Mrs. Leonard Mackay, of Birmingham. Mr. Mackay obtained the picture from the Holt family, who for years had preserved it in Ashton Hall, the family seat, near Birmingham. The portrait is pronounced an excellent likeness of the King.—New York Journal.

Relative Proportions of Letters.

To those who have never considered the subject it might appear that each letter is of equal importance in the formation of words, but the relative proportions required in the English language are these:—A, 85; b, 16; c, 30; d, 44; e, 120; f, 25; g 17; h, 64; i, 80; j, 4; k, 8; l, 40; m, 30; n, 80; o, 80; p, 17; q, 5; r, 62; s, 80; t, 90; u, 34; v, 12; w, 20; x, 4; y, 20; z, 2. It is this knowledge of how frequently one letter is used compared with others that enables cryptogram readers to unravel so many mysteries.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

CHIEF OF POLICE SHOT.

A Fusilade of Pistol Shots Followed an Afternoon Robbery in a Clothing Store—Shotguns Aimed at Prisoners—Playful Act of Little Boy Results in Terrible Consequence.

Clayton E. Palmer, Chief of Police of Punxsutawney, was shot and seriously wounded by a negro whom he was trying to arrest for larceny. The negro in company with another of the same race entered the clothing store of M. H. Morris and stole a pair of trousers and a vest valued at $10, and made ready to leave town on the train for Bellwood at once. Mr. Morris notified Chief Palmer and he went after the men, finding them on the train. The thieves opened fire and at the first shot hit Palmer in the face, the ball entering just back of the mouth and ranging downward and backward, lodging just under the skin about the scapula. He was removed to the office of Dr. Morris, where the ball was extracted and he was taken to his home. A posse of citizens started after the negroes, and Richard Williams shot at and wounded one in the hand and hip. The first one was captured in about an hour and lodged in the city lock-up, the second being captured an hour later and brought into town by an excited crowd of citizens who expressed a desire to lynch the offenders. The men gave the names of Lin Harris, aged 21, of Lynchburg, Va., he being the wounded one, and the other Robert Scott, aged 25, of Frederick Hall, Va., and both are employed at the new tunnel under construction for the B. R. & P. R. R., about four miles from town. They are supposed to belong to the gang that made Unity so long a source of trouble to the authorities. Threats of lynching are freely indulged in, and the authorities have guards stationed in the city prison to prevent anything of that nature from happening. The goods stolen from Mr. Morris were left on the train by the negroes, who started to run as soon as they had shot the Chief of Police. Excited men made frantic efforts to reach the culprits and went so far as to aim loaded shotguns at their heads. They were roughly handled by the crowd, frequently knocked down and severely hammered over the head and about the body. The town is almost wild over the affair, and it is the topic of conversation everywhere.

Blinded His Baby Sister.

Agnes Toole, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Toole, of Cedar Avenue, Scranton, was rendered totally blind by her 3-year-old brother pouring iodine into her eyes. The little girl was lying in her crib and her brother obtained a bottle containing two ounces of iodine. In a spirit of playfulness he poured the iodine into his sister's eyes burning them frightfully and entirely destroying the sight.

A Bullet in His Head.

Victor Brogner was found dead on the road near the almshouse, on Gass Hill, Shamokin, by John Bozinskie, who at once notified the authorities. Coroner Shindel discovered that a bullet from a revolver had lodged in the centre of Brogner's forehead. The Coroner, aided by County Detective Miles Dougherty, learned that Brogner, who was a Frenchman, aged 55 years, had separated from his wife one year ago. Their only child, Nellie Brogner, aged 16 years, was greatly beloved by her father, who feared that evil might overtake her on account of the young girl attending so many public dances. He urged her to stay oftener at home, and because she would not the Frenchman informed a number of people during the past week that he was going to kill himself. Having no doubt that he committed suicide, the Coroner decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Street Caved In.

A dangerous cave-in occurred on the High Road, in the centre of the town of Mahanoy Plane. The aperture created is nine feet wide, fifteen feet long and fifty feet deep. The town is built immediately over the Lawrence Colliery, owned by the Shaeffer estate, of Pottsville, and it is evident that the earth has settled into the colliery, thus causing the disaster. Because of the cave-in, it was necessary to suspend traffic on the Schuylkill Traction Company's lines, as the tracks lie along the edge of the chasm. Several feet from the other side of the opening are five houses, whose occupants, fearing further damage, immediately moved to a place of safety. It was only because of the frozen condition of the ground that the cave-in was not of a much more extensive character.

Minerals in a Fire.

The homestead of Samuel Tyson, at King of Prussia, near Norristown, was burned. The dwelling and greater part of the furniture were entirely destroyed. Included in the destruction was a collection of minerals, said to be one of the largest and most complete private collection in the country, and of inestimable value. Mr. Tyson operates a large farm. He is a man of advanced years but pursued the study of mineralogy with youthful zest. In trying to save his treasures, he was severely burned about the face and hands. The fire was caused by a defective flue over the kitchen fireplace, and the flames had gathered considerable headway before discovery.

Prisoner Escaped with Lawyer's Hat.

Harry Dorman was arrested at Williamsport by Deputy United States Marshal Stewart on a charge of selling oleomargarine without a license. He requested a private interview with his attorney, Charles Bartles, and while the latter was talking with him in the hallway, Dorman seized Mr. Bartles' hat and fled. He has not yet been captured. Dorman was also under bail for alleged counterfeiting.

Mt. Carmel Has a Boom.

An order just issued by the Lehigh Valley Railroad compels the immediate removal of twenty-seven families of employees of the road to Mount Carmel. The order has caused quite a little boom in real estate and business circles. The renewal of the coal traffic is the reported cause.

Those Loving Girls.

Ella—Clara is certainly a lucky girl. She must have been born with a gold spoon in her mouth. Hattie—Yes, and from all indications I should judge it was a tablespoon.—Chicago News.

"Only the First Step is Difficult."

The first step in Spring should be to cleanse Nature's house from Winter's accumulations. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this work easily. It is America's Greatest Spring Medicine. It purifies the blood, as millons of people say.

It makes the weak strong, as nervous men and women gladly testify. It cures all blood diseases, as thousands of cured voluntarily write. It is just the medicine for you, as you will gladly say after you have given it a fair trial.

Bad Blood—"Although past 70 years of age I am thoroughly well. It was three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla that made me so after spending over $60 in medical attendance. My trouble was a raw sore on my ankle." MRS. LOUISA MASON, Court Street, Lowell, Mass.

Running Sores—"After worrying four months I gave my children Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured them of running sores. Hood's Pills cured me of dyspepsia and constipation." MRS. KATE E. THOMAS, 31 Governor St., Annapolis, Md.

Consumptive Cough—"Five years ago I had a consumptive cough which reduced me to a skeleton. Was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and recovered normal health. I have been well ever since." MATILDA BRIDGEWATER, Cor. Pearl and Chestnut Sts., Jeffersonville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Emerson on Newspapers.

Many years ago Emerson, in a letter to a college boy, said: "Newspapers have done much to abbreviate expression and so to improve style. They are to occupy during your generation a large share of the attention, and the most studious and engaged man can neglect them only at his cost. But have little to do with them. Learn how to get their best, too, without their getting yours. Do not read when the mind is creative, and do not read them thoroughly, column by column. Remember, they are made for everybody, and don't try to get what isn't meant for you. The miscellany, for instance, should not receive your attention. There is a great secret in knowing what to keep out of the mind as well as what to put in. You can't quote from a newspaper. Like some insects, it died the day it was born."

Business.

Goodly—What is grander than a man you can trust? Cynicus—One who will trust you.—Jewish Comment.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 46,970]

"I had female complaints so bad that it caused me to have hysterical fits; have had as many as nine in one day.

"Five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and it has been a year since I had an attack.

Mrs. Edna Jackson,
Pearl, La.

If Mrs. Pinkham's Compound will cure such severe cases as this surely it must be a great medicine—is there any sufferer foolish enough not to give it a trial?

CONSTIPATION

"I have gone **14 days at a time without a movement of the bowels,** not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did everything I heard of but never found any relief; such was my case until I began using CASCARETS. I now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give $100.00 for each movement; it is such a relief." AYLMER L. HUNT, 189 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 322

Spalding's Trade-Mark Means "Standard of Quality" on Athletic Goods Insist upon Spalding's

Handsome Catalogue Free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
New York. Chicago. Denver.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Mar. 9.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Kennedy, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel Harpster, Jr., of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Register.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Miles township will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that G. F. Weaver, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce that John B. Bitner, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce that J. Toner Lucas, of Mosnannon, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. Moore, of Howard Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Joe Sibley, how cheap do you feel?

Since noon, Saturday, it is ex-Senator Quay.

The senatorial situation at Harrisburg is becoming quite anti*quay*ted.

Hereafter, when Quay goes to Florida fishing he can remain all the time.

Nails are going up under orders of the nail trust. Rich and poor alike need nails.

Thus far Quay made six masterful moves, each of which was to be a winner—all were losers.

Elkin is in good humor and says Quay expected to loose those three votes, and is certain of being elected.

In whose tent will the Centre county Quay leaders, Jack Dale, Judges Love and Furst, et al., hereafter seek shelter?

Spain has decided to suppress the pensions of all former ministers, setting an example of economy by beginning at the top.

Sibley's fishing trip to Harrisburg turned out a waterhaul. He didn't have a single bite on his bait from Virginia, South Carolina, and other distant states. Joe must fish elsewhere to catch gudgeons.

How Governor Stone has fallen in the estimation of the people in the few weeks since he was sworn in! If he were running against Jenks now, Stone would be defeated by over two hundred thousand majority.

Butter without the aid of a cow and by means of electricity, is proposed by a scientist, producing butter directly from the vegetables which form the food of cattle whose milk is used in the churn. Good bye, sukey.

Germany does not mean to be unfriendly to the United States and has given a signal manifestation of its desire to promote the most cordial relations between Germany and the United States by ordering the withdrawal of all vessels of the navy from Philippine waters and placing the lives and property of its subjects there under the protection of the United States government. The action taken is regarded in Washington as a master stroke of diplomacy.

Beyond comprehension almost—a half a billion in trusts, is a rough estimate of the combinations proposed, in progress and effected since the 1st of January, representing a total capitalization considerably over $500,000,000. In the exchanges a few mornings ago they were telling of an organization made up of those who manufacture wrought iron pipe whose capitalization is to be $60,000,000, and from that figure down to $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 of capital, are so many capitalizations that it seems as though hardly any business were left to this unification.

A new and unique plan is now on the machine memorandum to get the great Florida fisherman into the United States senate, with hip-boots, rod, line, fish basket, bait pot, grub basket, oil to keep off mosquitoes and hip bottle with "suthin in't." The plan is if the legislature fails to elect, then senator Penrose is to resign and Governor Stone then to appoint Quay to fill his place in the senate. That Penrose is Quay's tool, we all know, but whether he will be so big a fool, remains to be seen. Such an appointment would only hold good until the next meeting of the legislature, then both Penrose and Quay would be out of a job.

The Quay machine was again floored in Union county. Wm. M. Ginter, an anti-Quay Republican, announced himself as a candidate for delegate to the state convention, but petty bosses who run the local machine refused to print Ginter's name on the primary ballots, as the bosses alledged he had not voted a full party ticket, (really, because he was anti-Quay). Mr. Ginter appealed from this arbitrary action, and the matter was heard before Judge Simonton, who decided that Ginter's name has a right upon the ticket, and being a Republican under the party rules, the court ordered that Mr. Ginter's name be printed on the primary ballots to be voted for on Saturday.

Sibley's pamphlet containing letters from far-away Democratic senators, advising the Democrats of this state to aid the election of Quay, was received by us. We can say to Joe Sibley that there are not five Democrats in Centre county who take any stock in his efforts to elect Quay and thereby spit upon the Altoona platform which loudly raised the issue against Quay and corruption. The Pennsylvania Democracy know where they are, at far better than Senators from other states. The Sibley scheme fell worse than still-born upon the Democratic legislators and did not even receive decent burial—it was glaring insult.

The recent illness of the Pope enlisted the sympathies of all nations. The hematic cyst which was removed by an operation had been forming probably for 30 years. At half-past 9 o'clock his holiness was carried on a litter to a window of his apartment. Smiling he said to the doctors:

"Do you want to play these tricks upon me at my age."

Owing to the size of the growth the excision occupied some time, the actual operation lasted some 12 minutes. The pope displayed great foriitude and the fever quickly subsided.

People of both the Democratic and Republican parties are crying out against trusts. High protection fosters and maintains trusts. Protection as it prevails in the United States at present is responsible for most of the political corruption in the country, for every protected industry in order to secure undue privileges and special opportunities to plunder the people, will do its best to bully, or bribe, or influence in any possible way the public man that can give it these favors. Perhaps the trusts may after all be the means of bringing the people to a practical realization of the tariff reform.

Pennsylvania gets about six million dollars from congress, most of it going to cities in the eastern part of the state for public improvements. For deepening the channel of the Delaware river, to benefit the commerce of Philadelphia $800,000 has been appropriated; the Philadelphia commercial museum exposition, $350,000; the new mint, $600,000; League Island navy yard, $1,100,000; with other smaller appropriations the eastern part of the state gets $3,370,000.

The western end of the State gets $110,000 for Pittsburg harbor, $125,000 for Erie harbor, $185,000 for Monongahela, and $150,000 for the Allegheny, while the two new dams authorized in the Ohio river at a total cost of $1,700,000 may be regarded as Western Pennsylvania improvements.

Forty Blown to Death.

The naval powder magazine at Toulon, southern France, exploded early on Sunday morning, 5. All the soldiers about the magazine were killed, together with a number of inhabitants of the surrounding district. Forty bodies have already been recovered and about 100 persons have been injured.

About 100,000 pounds of black powder exploded, and it looks as though a volcanic eruption had occurred, the country being swept almost bare within a radius of two miles, houses destroyed, fields devastated and covered with stones and impalpable black dust.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases, over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistant coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous consequences. Sold by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

SCANDAL AT CAPITAL.

Quay's Bribery Committee Holds Up the Investigation Into Charges.

ALMOST A FRACAS IN THE HOUSE.

Colonel Guffey Defeats Sibley, Who at Last Comes Out Squarely For Quay. Quay Calls on Sibley—Colonel Guffey's Great Generalship—The Democratic Party's Future in the Light of Present Troubles.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, March 6.—No week like that which has just been closed has ever been witnessed in the Pennsylvania legislature. There was a threatened riot and an indignation meeting and a general turmoil participated in by the house, and all because Speaker Farr's committee charged to investigate the attempts at bribery all but refused to investigate.

When the charges were published that members of the house had been offered money for their votes on the McCarrell bill the Quay faction poohpoohed the suggestion. When the Philadelphia Press gave instances then the house took up the charge. The speaker appointed a committee to investigate. It consisted of Representatives Kreps (Quayite) of Franklin, Voorhees (Quayite) of Philadelphia, secretary; Tighe (Quay Democrat) of Luzerne, Skinner (Quay Democrat) of Fulton and Koontz (anti-Quay Republican) of Somerset. The day following the appointment of the committee a number of newspapers, including several Democratic journals, made an attack on Mr. Skinner, of Fulton, on his record, with the result that he declined to serve upon the committee. Speaker Farr refused to accept the resignation, and the place remained vacant.

On Tuesday the committee met and organized, with Kreps as chairman and Voorhees as secretary, and adjourned until Thursday night to hear witnesses. In the meantime five persons had been summoned, viz.: G. Nox McCain and J. P. Dwyer, of the Philadelphia Press, and Representatives Criste of Northumberland, Smith of Cameron and Engler of Lycoming, all of them Democrats.

DEMOCRATS REFUSED BRIBES.

These were the men who, it is believed, were offered bribes and indignantly refused them, but the committee refused to hear these witnesses on Thursday because, at Mr. Voorhees' suggestion, Kreps and Voorhees, with Tighe voting with them, adopted a series of rules which General Koontz claimed would keep out instead of admit testimony.

A bitter fight was waged in the committee that night. Koontz declared that the resolutions were an outrage, and that he would appeal to the house for redress. He said that he had witnesses present and ready to be sworn and the committee would not hear them under the rules. The committee meeting broke up with hard feelings on both sides and with Koontz still declaring that he would appeal to the house.

That night the Quay ring mapped out a scheme to keep Koontz from making his speech to the house the next morning. Koontz also intended to ask for the appointment of four new members on the committee, and the names given for this were those of Representatives Fow (Democrat) of Philadelphia, Dixon (Democrat) of Elk, Young (Republican) of Tioga and Moore (Republican) of Butler, the latter being of the anti-Quay faction. The Quayites filibustered until 11 o'clock, when Speaker Farr, under a new rule, declared the house adjourned. In an instant an appeal was taken by a large number of Democrats and Republicans from his decision, but he refused to listen to the appeal and ran away from the chair.

SCENES OF EXCITEMENT.

A scene of the greatest excitement followed. Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans clamored vigorously for Farr to return, but he would not return, and so Hon. Ward R. Bliss, anti-Quay Republican, was named as temporary speaker and Representative Fow, Democrat, of Philadelphia, made reading clerk. The roll was called and 103 Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans answered to their names. A committee was appointed to investigate Speaker Farr's outrageous and arbitrary action, consisting of Representatives Clarency (Republican) of Philadelphia, Dixon (Democrat) of Elk, Palm (Democrat) of Crawford, Young (Republican) of Tioga and Koontz (Republican) of Somerset.

This committee will report to a meeting of the majority on Tuesday night next. It is believed that Farr will be severely censured. It is the consensus of conservative anti-Quay Republicans and Democrats that it is not well to do any revolutionary act, and Mr. Farr will in all probability be given another chance. Another break on his part will undoubtedly result in the election of some leading Democrat, like Dixon of Elk, as the speaker of the house.

The most conspicuous feature of the week from a Democratic standpoint, however, was the utter rout of Congressman Joseph C. Sibley by National Committeeman James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg. It will be remembered that these letters have stated that Sibley was working for Quay, while ostensibly scheming for Democratic unity. On Monday night last he threw off all disguise when he came up from Washington with a lot of letters printed in book form from National Committeeman Jones and several other Democratic senators, announcing that if it was not possible to elect a Democrat they would prefer that Quay might be returned to the senate. The letters, as might be supposed, created quite a sensation, but not a single Democrat broke out of line. The fact that Sibley had thrown off disguise and was working openly for Quay caused them to pause. As soon as Colonel Guffey saw these letters he prepared a statement for the public, which is at once convincing and dignified.

COLONEL GUFFEY'S STATEMENT.

Colonel Guffey said:

"The distinguished Democratic United States senators and representatives, who are foreign to Pennsylvania and not in touch with her political conditions, mean well, and no doubt are honest in their expressions, but have heard only one side of the question about which they write.

"The Democrats of Pennsylvania are honest and fully capable of dealing with the senatorial situation themselves. They are familiar with both Republican factions, their strong and weak points, and as for themselves their course was distinctly outlined in the Altoona platform, on which the campaign was fought. That platform made it possible to elect the 87 members of the legislature who now play such a prominent part in the senatorial struggle, and who will continue to do so, and that, too, strictly within the lines and in full accord with the Democratic platform and the campaign.

"The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, through its representatives in the legislature, and as now organized and conducted, is an honest body and will be responsible to the people for their action and the outcome of the senatorial contest."

QUAY VISITS SIBLEY.

The next morning Sibley practically declared himself out of the fight. He found that he could not break the Democratic lines for Quay, and besides he was taken sick at the hotel. He told some of his friends that he would no longer continue the fight against Guffey, and as soon as he recovered he would return home.

That day the Democrats of the state would have been treated to a rare show had they been in Harrisburg. Governor Stone's carriage, with "Boss" Quay inside with the governor, drove to the Bolton House, where both of these Republican machine workers stepped out and went up to Sibley's room, where they remained for half an hour or more. They tried to explain their visit by saying that they had called simply because Mr. Sibley was sick, but this did not "go down" with the Democratic legislators.

The result of Sibley's attempt and the splendid control maintained by Colonel Guffey was that today the Democratic lines are more solid against the old Quay machine and its corruptionists than ever before. The Quayites have been trying to disrupt the Democratic ranks by telling all sorts of stories about coalition with the anti-Quay Republicans. No Democrat has united with the anti-Quay Republicans. No Democrat has thought of it. On the other hand they are standing for purity in politics and for the Altoona platform behind that splendid old man Hon. George A. Jenks. Nobody thought of pulling down Mr. Jenks to put up some one else until Sibley came into the field and then proposed it that he (Sibley) might better serve Quay.

It becomes more evident daily that the Quay leaders are getting desperate, as shown by their tactics of last week. Quay lost three Republican votes, viz: those of Representatives Hersh and Yates, of Philadelphia, and Mackey, of Lackawanna, and it is said that there will be four or five more desertions in a week or ten days. As it stands now the "old man" is 18 votes short of a majority. From this it looks as if the senatorial issue would have to go to the people. There is little chance of a choice being made. The Democrats will not go for a Republican.

GOOD THING FOR DEMOCRACY.

Nothing better perhaps could happen to the party than to have the issue go before the people. The 87 Democrats in the legislature have demonstrated to the people that they are for better governmentand against corruption. They have refused bribes and threats, and as the state is about due for another Democratic administration the party leaders are alive to the situation. There is every prospect of a bitter Republican factional fight in the state for the next two years by which the Democracy cannot but help to be benefited. The heat of the strife is so great that independent Republicans would rather vote for a clean Democrat in close counties than give their support for a moment to a Quay Republican. Thus the situation stands, and it is all to the benefit of the Democratic party, the party of the people and of pure principles.

Rev. E. Edwards, pastor of the English Baptist church at Minersville, Pa., when suffering with rheumatism, was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "A few applications of this liniment proved of great service to me. It subdued the inflammation and relieved the pain. Should any sufferer profit by giving Pain Balm a trial it will please me." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Altoona, S. F. Hackenberg, age 53 y.

Taylors Mills, Henry J. Taylor, age 63 years.

Lewistown, M. A. Writer, age 40 y.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County, ss:

{SEAL} I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte, the 20th day of January, A. D 1899, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Cooke, Sr., deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of April, next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte, this 18th day of February, A. D 1899

GEO. W. RUMBERGER, Clerk.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff's Office, March 1, '99. Sheriff

Bellefonte, Pa.

LETTING FOR SCHOOL HOUSE—SEALED bids will be received for the building of a School House at Pine Stump, Potter township, Centre county. Directors will receive bids for building up to March 18th, 1899, 12 o'clock. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to G. H. Emerick. The right reserved to reject any or all Bids. G. H. EMERICK,

C. W. SLACK, Sec'y. President.

march2-3t

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT Constable's sale on February 28, 1899, the following personal property of Frank Wright, in Potter township: Horse, spring wagon, truck wagon, 2 sleds, harrow, cultivator, hokey plow, set single harness, lot of hay, 3 bedsteads and bedding, bureau, desk, cupboard, organ, 2 rocking chairs, 2 set of chairs, doughtray, table 2 cook stoves and cooking utensils, stand, iron kettle, copper kettle, together with all personal property. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same as I leave same in his possession at my pleasure

march2-3t HENRY STONER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Daniel T. Wieand, late of Harris township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. M. WIELAND,
F. E WIELAND,
C. P. WIELAND.

feb23-6t Executors.

PENNY PICTURES

For 10 days only.

You can get beginning Mar. 4th,

15 Genuine Photos 15cts.

Finish and Quality as good as the best.

Cabinets, Mantellos, ...and Florentines

All sizes and styles of photos furnished. Crayon Work, Pastel and India Ink, and Water Colors supplied, at prices guaranteed to be lower than others. Out-door views a specialty.

Cartons guaranteed as good as the best from $1 75 to $3.00.

T. C. BARTGES,
Centre Hall.
Gallery in Kreamer building. feb9-2m

THE MIFFLINBURG
STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Clay W. Reesman,
Agent for Centre Hall.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHNICAL ENGINEERING, MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

Shoe Store

We invite an early and repeated visit and inspection.

Our stock is replenished every few days—and to my customers I have some special leaders fully 10 to 15 per cent. less than current prices.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

E. C. NERHOOD'S BAKERY,
Centre Hall.

Now prepared to supply in any quantity all kinds of

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, ETC.

At reasonable prices.

Lunch Room in connection.

Fresh Oysters always on hand.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 20, 1898

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11 55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Lewisburg, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.35 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p.m., Washington 10 55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.45 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.58 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.53 a. m. week days, 10.58 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.05 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 05 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.50 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.0: p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 39 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm, (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.40 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 13 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 58	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 33	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Bichl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Millinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Ha l	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.20 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m. and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12	8	2	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 12	2	8
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 20	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 09	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 09	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 08
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 09
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 20
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
‡7 20	‡7 30	‡3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	‡8 53	5 05	‡9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 15
10 05	9 55		Arr. Wm'PORT Lve	4 00		‡7 25
‡10 20	*11 30		Lve Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	‡8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	‡4 30		
‡7 25	‡9 20		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			‡7 20
p. m	a. m.		Arr Lve.	a. m.	p m	

*Daily. ‡Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PATENTS

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——W. W. Dellett made a business trip to Milroy on Tuesday.

——Miss Elsie Geiss spent a day or two of last week with friends in Bellefonte.

——Ex-Prothonotory W. F. Smith was in town a couple days ago shaking hands with old friends.

——W. O. Royer, of Millheim, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday during a brief stay in town.

—— Isaac Smith, working in a large department store at Altoona, spent Sunday with his family in Centre Hall.

——Henry Stoner was in town and didn't forget to call; he asserts the grain fields suffered very much this winter.

——W. T. Lingle, of Spring Mills, favored our sanctum with a call, and after a pleasant chat, had his label set into '99.

——Mrs. J. D. Murray returned home Monday evening after a visit of several weeks with the family of her son C. H. Murray, at Germantown.

——Our farmer friend, John B. Bitner, who is out as Potter township's candidate for Commissioner, is in the fight to stay, and will make a thorough canvass of the field.

——Frank Ross left Tuesday after noon for Clinton, Iowa, where he has a position in prospect. Frank is a registered druggist's assistant, and will try secure a job in a drug house.

——Miss Emily Alexander, who was unfortunate in breaking a bone in her arm by a fall several weeks ago, has not fully recovered and is still compelled to carry the injured member in a sling.

——James Sandoe, one of our young men who volunteered in the late war, expects to leave at any time for Columbus, Ohio, to enter the shops of a large railroad and work his way up in railroad circles.

——Rev. Rhoads left on Friday to attend the Conference of the United Evangelicals in session at Lewisburg. The members of the Centre Hall charge all hope for his return to them. He is affable and greatly admired by his congregations.

——Rev. Black and Rev. Lesher, pastors of the Reformed and Lutheran Boalsburg charges, and Rev. Hepler, pastor of the Lemont Presbyterian church, met with Revs. Rearick and Eisenberg in Centre Hall on Monday. It was the regular session of the Ministerial Association, composed of ministers of the south-western part of Centre county. The association was formed about one year ago for the mutual furtherance of church work.

LINDEN HALL.

Items of Interest as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Mrs. Robert Corl is on the sick list.

Mrs. Alfred Lee, of Boalsburg, was visiting some of her many friends in our beautiful little town on Tuesday last.

John Derner, one of our pleasant and genial young men left for Nittany valley on Monday, where he expects to make his home for the summer.

James Wagner was called to Oak Hall on Wednesday of last week, to fill James Gilliland's place in the station. Mr. Gilliland having met with a slight accident.

Miss Francis Segner, one of Boalsburg's bright and pleasant young ladies was visiting her cousin, Miss Lizzie Gettig, of this place a few days of last week.

Bob. Patterson, Sam. Stover, and Charles Poorman, three young men from this section left for Illinois on Tuesday last, to make their fortunes in that state.

Sensational Preaching.

During a revival in a neighboring town, a colored preacher, who had read much of the efficacy of sensational methods in preaching, determined to try it on his flock. Accordingly a small boy was taken into his confidence as a confederate and stationed on the roof just above his pulpit. In the lad's keeping was intrusted a pigeon, which was to be let loose in the church from a convenient hole at the proper moment. The church was packed, and the preacher having stormed about for a time, raised his voice and cried: "And the Holy Ghost descended in the form of a dove." But no dove appeared. He repeated the sentence. Still no dove. At the third outcry a black face appeared at the hole in the ceiling, and the query came: "Parson, a cat's done eat de Holy Ghost, but I'se got de cat. Shall I throw 'm down ?"

His Heart Failed Him.

A young physician was once called in by a gentleman who had a very sick mother-in-law. After looking into the case carefully the young M. D. called the gentleman aside and said: "Well, the only thing I can suggest is that you send your mother-in-law to a warmer climate." The Man disappeared and came back with an ax a moment later, and exclaimed: "Here, doctor, you kill her! I really haven't the heart!"

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

COBURN.

Mrs. Tammie Stover Will Undergo an Operation.

Don't forget the exhibition at Aaronsburg on Saturday evening.

Public sales and flittings will be the all important events in the near future.

The new township officers were sworn into office on Monday by Esq. J. F. Garthoff.

Constable D. C. Geary went to Bellefonte on Monday to be sworn into office, and to file his bond.

Our new detective was working up a case in Aaronsburg quite recently, but he was "woefully left."

We now have a full fledged detective in town; now look a leetle out, so that you will not be shadowed by him.

Owing to the melting snows and the heavy rains the streams in this section are greatly swollen, but no damage has been done.

The auditors will meet at the house of W. E. Braucht next Monday to audit accounts of Overseers of Poor and Supervisors.

Mrs. Emerick, of Centre Hall, was visiting friends in this section for a few days the latter part of last week and the beginning of this week.

P. S. Meyer has purchased a lot of ground from G. D. Croll, and will erect a large double house upon the same during the coming summer.

J. W. Kooney left for Harrisburg on Tuesday morning, and will remain an indefinite time. He will be like Micawber, "waiting for something to turn up."

Rev. Lohr was called away from the Conference at Lewisburg to preach the funeral sermon for Phineas Miller, who died near Woodward on Friday last, of consumption.

Mrs. Frank Hackenberg and Mrs. W. H. Ertel went to Lewisburg on Saturday morning, and will attend the sessions of United Evangelical Conference which is being held at that place.

Two of our sports went to Aaronsburg last Friday evening to meet their "Rosy Posy's" but some of the citizens of Aaronsburg would not tolerate their presence, and proceeded to give them a royal reception. (?) But the young men beat such hasty retreats that the one lost his cape to his mackintosh in his flight.

Miss Tammie Stover, of Wolfs Store, left this place on Tuesday morning for Philadelphia, where she will undergo an operation in one of the hospitals of that place for an ailment which has been giving her considerable trouble for several years. Her many friends at this place hope she may bear up under the operation, and return ere long fully restored to health.

The pupils of the grammar school at this place, taught by J. N. Meyer, of Rebersburg, will give an exhibition in the school house on Friday evening, March 7th, the exercises will comprise dialogues, recitations, tableaux, etc. An admission of 5 and 10 cents will be charged, the proceeds to be used in the purchase of more books for the library. Let every one turn out, and give the scholars your financial support in their efforts to buy books for the dessemination of knowledge.

BOALSBURG.

The Contractors Have Resumed Work on the New Water Plant.

Mr. Price is growing weaker, caused by general debility.

Dr. Kidder's house is nearly ready for occupancy; it makes a very nice appearance.

Mrs. I. Condo is suffering from a cancer in the stomach which seems to be beyond medical skill.

Aunt Rebecca Sparr has been confined to her house on Main street, for the last two weeks, suffering from a fall sustained some time ago.

The contractors for our new water plant arrived in town this week and have resumed work on it, opening up the ditches and laying the pipes; the work is being pushed with a large force of men.

The High School Literary Society is preparing a literary entertainment which will be held in the school hall Friday evening March 24. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged, going into the organ fund.

Mrs. Price, an aged lady of Boalsburg died Tuesday morning, February 28th and was buried in the Boalsburg cemetery. On account of the weak condition of Mr. Price and the daughter, Mrs. Israel Condo, the bell was not tolled and the entire service was conducted at the church, Rev. Leisher officiating.

SPRING MILLS

Personal Mention and Other News of Interest to Our Readers.

Rev. Faus, of the M. E. church, will preach his last sermon here on Sunday evening next.

Last week Frank Kennelley one of our active young men moved to Penn Cave to superintend the management of a large peach orchard.

Dr. P. W. Leitzell reports the grippe as abating, of course colds are prevalent and the usual disorders attending early spring, but nothing of a serious character.

There will be considerable moving in our village on the first proximo, but where to move is the all important question with quite a large number of families. Dwellings are scarce.

Mrs. W. R. Donachy and son, of Lewisburg, who has been here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hering for the last month or six weeks, returned home on Saturday last.

There is considerable fishing in Penns creek of late, but with indifferent success. The fact is the creek in this neighborhood is fished to death; there should be a "cessation of hostilities" for about two years—five would be better.

The Spring Mills Creamery Company is doing an extensive business, with T. C. Gramley as financial manager, and J. W. Shook as general superintendent of the plant, both gentlemen of large experience and sound business judgment, the company has forged ahead 'til the capacity of the works is forced to its utmost.

All the merchants here say they have no reason to complain of business during February. As a general thing we all know that February is rather a dull month, but this year it seems to have turned over a new leaf and has proved a trifle better than usual. Commercial agents passing through our village reports traffic on the road as being remarkably fair, orders for immediate sales are quite numerous but exceedingly small. Spring orders (April dating) given to a limited extent and with considerable caution.

Howard Rossman the wide awake merchant of our village, rarely allows a bargain to go by, and he generally knows when there is one. He has just received from Philadelphia a splendid line of notions, embroideries, ribbons, dress trimmings, also a few elegant dress patterns the latest spring styles, in full lengths. All these choice goods were purchased at prices absolutely bordering on destruction. Mr. Rossman bought the lot which can not be duplicated, and now sells them at such ridiculously low prices, that it is almost impossible to resist the temptation to buy even for future use; his customers reap the benefit.

Since the spring election is settled, candidates for the fall campaign are springing up like so many mushrooms. To judge from the announcements in the newspapers, neither of the two great political parties will lack timber. But one thing seems certain—the candidates and people on the Penns valley side of the mountain, are now determined not to be fooled nor tampered with by the Bellefonte machines, nor allow them to "keep the word of promise to the ear and break it at the hope." They will boldly demand fair play, and an equal chance with all sections of the county, and not be forced to play second fiddle as heretofore, and swallow without a murmer, the candidate set up by the machines, and then go through the farce of a convention when all the candidates were previously fixed. The people of Penns valley have had enough of that kind of nonsense and will have no more of it.

MILLHEIM.

A Letter of Interest from that Hustling Town.

Mr. Whitman, a young man of Hublersburg, Sundayed with his aunt, Mrs. Woodling, on Penn street.

Tobias Wetzel, who had been housed up for several months from the effects of a fall, was noticed on our streets again.

Miss Margaret Goodhart went to her home above Spring Mills on Wednesday, and will remain with her parents several weeks.

Mrs. Eliza Adams went to Mifflinburg last week and henceforth will make her home with her daughter, who resides in that town.

F. O. Hosterman spent Thursday and Friday in Sunbury, where he had gone to attend a horse sale held by Mr. Reed, the noted horse dealer.

Rev. Lohr was called home from Conference to hold a funeral at Woodward on Sunday, but went back to Lewisburg again Monday morning.

Quite a number of our town people were disappointed on Saturday evening, as the bad weather kept them from attending Prof. Owens' concert at Woodward.

J. Frank Raine arrived at this place Friday evening; he has come to take up his duties in the *Journal* office, where he is being assisted by his partner, J. C. Hosterman.

Communion services were held in the United Brethren church on Sunday, Revs. Sheary and Rhen officiating, but on account of the rainy weather the services were not very well attended.

On Thursday evening a crowd of our young folks were entertained by the Misses Grace and Lizzie Lohr. All report a very enjoyable time, notwithstanding some smart (?) boys who had not been invited stole some of the refreshments.

New Fields of Labor.

One hundred years ago the typewriter, the saleslady, the lineman, the engineer, the fireman, the motorman, the gripman, the telephone operator, the telephone girl, the brakeman, the electrician, the elevator boy, and a long list of other occupations did not exist. It is not often realized by labor that modern conditions have multiplied occupations and trades to a degree greater than any other increase of the nineteenth century.

To insure a happy new year, keep the liver clear and the body vigorous by using De Witt's Little Early Riser, the famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

A Young Girl's Experience.

My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak; the least noise startled her, and she was wakeful at night. Before she had taken one package of Celery King the hange in her was so great that she could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong; her complexion is perfect, and he sleeps well every night.—Mrs. Lucy McNutt, Brush Valley, Pa. Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Mar. 2	43	33	cloudy.
" 3	39	32	cloudy.
" 4	38	33	cloudy.
" 5	41	34	cloudy.
" 6	38	23	clear.
" 7	39	20	part cloudy.
" 8	34	20	part cloudy.

Rain: On 2, morn, .24 in, night .20 inch; on 3, night, .12 inch; on 14, at night, 1.15 in.; on 5, morn, .06 inch. On 7, morn, ½ in. snow.

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	70
Rye	40
Corn	30
New Oats	
Barley	
Buckwheat	35

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	15
Lard	6
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	6

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.
Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	71
Corn	30
Oats	
Rye	40
Barley	35

MARKETS.

Chicago, March 8.
Wheat, May, 72.
Corn, cash, 34.
Oats, cash, 27.

Philadelphia, March 8.
Wheat, No. 2 Penn. red, 76c.
Corn, No. 2, 40c.
Butter, fancy creamery, 20c.
Eggs, fresh, 25c.

Live Poultry, per lb.:
Hens, heavy, 9a10c; roosters, 7c; young chickens, 9a10c; ducks, 11a12c; geese, 9a10c; turkeys 10a11c.

Baled hay and straw, per ton:
Choice timothy, $11; mixed, No. 1, $9. Straight rye straw, $8a8.50; oats and wheat straw, $7a7.50.

Potatoes, choice, 60a65.

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Shepherd, publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Elden, Mo., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, quick to act; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 10—James Durst, two miles east of Centre Hall; 4 horses, 6 cows, 4 short-horn bulls 6 steers, lot of young cattle, lot of hogs and shoats, 9 head of sheep, binder, mower, ⅔ interest of 35 acres grain in ground, wagons and other farm implements and household good-; Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 14—W. F. Bradford, Executor of Wm. Bradford dec'd, at Old Fort; 8 horses, 2 colts, 10 cows, 4 short-horn bulls, 16 head of young cattle, 40 head of sheep, lot of hogs and shoats, binder, mowers, wagons, buggies and other farm implements and household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 16.—Hiram Durst, 2½ miles east of Centre Hall; 80 head of live stock, including three short horn bulls, binders, mowers, wagons, and a large lot of farm implements, etc, Wm. Goheen, auct.

MARCH 17.—At the residence of Mrs. Eva Strohm, Tusseyville; horse, cows, buggy, wagon, household goods, etc.

MARCH 21—Andrew Corman, 1¾ mile north of Spring Mills; 6 horses, 2 shorthorn bulls, 2 holstein bulls, 1 guernsey bull, 5 milch cows, lot of young cattle, lot of hogs, binder, mower, drill, and all kinds of farm implements. Sale at 9 o'clock. Jas. Leitzell, Auc't.

MARCH 23—At the residence of Mrs. N. Benner, ½ mile south of Old Fort; horses, cows, shoats, farm implements, 200 bu. potatoes, turkeys, chickens, etc. Wm. Goheen, auct.

MARCH 23—M. L. Rishell, executor of Geo. Krape, dec'd 1½ miles north-west of Spring Mills; cows, buggy, household goods and other articles. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp.

MARCH 24—At the residence of Mrs. Kate Horner, 2½ miles west of Centre Hall; horse, 5 shoats, spring wagon, harness, and household goods.

MARCH 25—At the residence of Isaac Strunk, at Spring Mills, beds, bedding, tables, chairs, stands, and other household goods. Sale at 1 o'clock.

MARCH 28—At the residence of W. W. Dellett, Centre Hall; buggies, spring wagon, household and kitchen furniture.

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FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Peach Tree Borers---How to Raise Lettuce---Fertilizers for Market Gardens---Grafting for Variety, Etc., Etc.

Peach Tree Borers.

The best method of preventing injury from peach tree borers is to keep the insects from depositing its eggs, by hilling up the soil around the trees or placing tarred paper or even wire netting around the trunk to the height of two feet. Noxious washes which will keep away the insects are also advised.

How to Raise Lettuce.

Lettuce growers who have held that sandy soils were the only suitable medium for forcing this salad crop will be surprised at results reached in experiments at the New York agricultural experiment station, Geneva. In tests continued through four crops of head lettuce grown in the forcing house upon soils of different texture it was found that the best results were secured from a soil of rather compact nature (a clay loam basis) which contained a good proportion of fine sand, clay and silt and was moderately lightened with fairly well rotted manure.

In fertilizer tests carried on at the same time, the same factor, texture of the soil, exerted more of an influence than did the source of the plant food. That is, upon sandy loam soils the commercial fertilizer plats did better than the stable manure plats, while upon the clay loam plats the lightening of the soil by the stable manure gave better results than the manured plats than upon those treated with chemicals. Little gain came from use of both manure and chemicals. With one good supply of plant food it is a waste to supplement it with another.

Fertilizer for Market Gardens.

Among those whose experience enables them to speak with authority upon the subject, is Aaron Low, whose conclusions, as below stated, seemed to be unanimously approved by the Massachusetts horticultural society that he was addressing:

"Farmers and market gardeners often say that they have more confidence in a heavy dressing of stable manure than in any of the commercial fertilizers in the market. In the vicinity of large cities, where the cost of hauling stable manure is very little, it would pay to use it, but in the country the cost would be much more by the time that it was delivered, bringing it to too high a figure to leave any profit on its use. In an experience of twenty years in using both stable manure and fertilizers on almost all kinds of garden vegetables, I have come to the conclusion that I can grow better crops on the same amount of money's worth of fertilizer than of stable manure. The question is not as to the reliability of stable manure, but as to the amount that the crops cost, and when the cost is more than the product returned the farmer must endeavor to reduce that cost. I firmly believe that farmers, by using a high grade of fertilizers, or chemicals, supplementing their use by plowing under green crops, can produce most of their crops at a less cost than when using stable manure."

Grafting for Variety.

We have for a long time believed and advocated the idea that the character of a fruit could be changed by the stock into which it was grafted, and that some varieties were more easily affected in this way than others. We find in the National Stockman a letter from a Pennsylvania farmer who notices the same facts of variations in the quality of fruits nominally the same, but who ascribes it to different causes, although we think his argument supports our view more than his own. He says: "The truth of the matter is there is a difference in the appearance of fruits of the same variety, even when the grafts are taken from the same tree. It is not a different strain, but a difference in environments, elevation, soils, etc. Then the age of the tree, its cultivation, etc., have much to do with the fruit. Apples on young, thrifty trees are always larger in size, coarser in grain and not as good keepers as when grown on older and slower growing trees. Some varieties of apples are more subject to change in appearance and quality, on different soils, than others. The old Rambo varies the most of any variety of which I have any knowledge. In an orchard planted by my grandfather seventy-five or more years ago there were fifty or more Rambo apple trees, and there seemed to be several separate and distinct varieties, ranging in color from green with but very few pale-red stripes, to deep red with but few green stripes, and in size from very small to the size of a large Baldwin or medium-sized Fallawater. And in texture some were almost as fine as a Seckel pear, while others were as coarse in the grain as a pumpkin. One tree which stood in the dooryard bore medium-sized fruit, light in color, fine grained, and pronounced by all to be the best Rambo they ever tasted, but when grafts taken from this tree were put on other Rambo trees they invariably produced fruit just like the tree on which they were inserted, and not like the tree from which they were taken. I have seen Baldwins of all sizes and of almost all shades of color, and yet there is but one Baldwin apple."

In an orchard of fifty trees we should not expect to find a great difference in environments, elevation or soils, but there might easily be stocks varying much in character, especially if they were, as many used seventy-five years ago, and as some use now, seedlings grown from the apple pomace at the old sider mill, which naturally would, then, at least, contain seeds from seedlings as well as some grafted trees. The color, texture and keeping qualities of the fruit would vary according to those qualities in the stock the grafts were set in.—American Cultivator.

Increasing Dairy Profits.

The average price for the average cow, barring fluctuations in market, seldom, if ever, exceed $50, and often is as low as $25 and even less. We will say that from $30 to $40 will usually purchase the average cow, from the products of which our dairy statistics are taken.

This, then, makes a dairy of fifteen cows, worth from $450 to $600, and we would say that at a forced sale it would be hard to realize the first figure.

Under present improved conditions these cows ought to produce 200 pounds of butter, yearly, or its equivalent, worth at twenty cents a pound $40 yearly per head. Will this allow any margin or profit? No, not if the work is all hired, but yes, if the dairyman and his wife will utilize their own labor, with possibly the addition of a little help.

We will say that it costs $25 per head to keep these cows the year around, and this in a region where they must be kept up and fed six months annually, and a large part of the farm in the shape of pasture and meadow devoted to their maintenence is a conservative estimate.

The $15 per head extra accruing is no more than fair pay for making the butter or carrying the milk away once or twice daily to the manufactory. In fact, it must be made to cover all labor involved in the care, manufacture and sale of milk from one cow for 365 days. Primarily, a profit in any business arises from the fact that we turn our labor involved in conducting the business into money.

A cow yielding a gross income to her owner of $40 per annum may thus be accounted profitable, but if she yields $50 or $60 in the same length of time she is more profitable. Thus, a man with a herd of the first grade of animals cited, if he utilizes his own labor, and that of his family finds himself able to pay the interest on his mortgage, live comfortably, and keep from getting deeper into debt.

If he can make his brain work equally with his brawn, and bring his milch cattle into the $50 or $60 class, he can lift the mortgage, stop interest drain, and put permanent and valuable improvements upon his farm. Dairymen who know by general results that they are either standing stationary or running behind should at once make an effort to find out exactly where they "are at."

By this, I mean, figure out as near as you can what it is costing you per head annually to keep the cows, and balance this against the total receipts for one year. This will give you a starting point or base from which to figure the possibilities of increased profits.—George E. Newell.

Buying a Paper.

"Here, boy, let me have a paper."

"Can't."

"Why not? You've got them. I heard you crying them loud enough to be heard to the city hall."

"Yes, but that was down t'other block, ye know, where I hollered."

"What does that matter? Come, now, no fooling; hand me a paper; I'm in a hurry."

"Couldn't sell you a paper on this here block, mister, 'ccs it belongs to Limpy. He's just up the furdest end now. You'll meet him."

"And who is Limpy? And why does he have this block?"

"'Cos us other kids agreed to let him have it. Ye see, it's a good run on 'count of the offices all along, and the poor chap is that lame he can't get around lively like the rest of us, so we agreed that the first one caught sellin' on his beat should be thrashed. See?"

"Yes, I do see. So you have a sort of brotherhood among yourselves?"

"Well, we're a goin' to look out for a little cove what's lame, anyhow."

"There comes Limpy now. He's a fortunate boy to have such friends."

The gentleman bought two papers of him, and he went on his way down town, wondering how many men in business would refuse to sell their wares in order to give a weak, halting brother a chance in the field.

It Was Ordered.

In the biography of Prince Bismarck it is said that when he was minister at St. Petersburg, Russia, he was walking one morning in the summer garden and met the tsar, who invited him to join him.

Presently Bismarck noticed a sentry stationed in the middle of a large grass plot and asked what he was doing there. The tsar did not know, and asked the aide-de-camp, who in turn inquired of the sentry.

"It is ordered," was the reply.

Every official gave the same answer, "It is ordered," but nobody knew by whom. A sentry had always stood guard in the middle of that innocent grass plot. The archives were searched; but in vain. At last an aged official was found, who had been told by his father that the Empress Catherine had once seen a snowdrop ready to bloom in that spot, and had ordered a sentry to stand guard and allow no one to pluck it. For more than a century the watch had been maintained because "it was ordered," and no one had ever thought of disobeying or of questioning the reason of the order.

Ice cold water taken into the stomach of any animal retards its digestion

LABRADOR'S QUEER FOLK.

The White Men Who Live There of Their Own Choice.

It seems strange that with freedom to come and go civilized men should choose to dwell in a region so terribly bleak and sterile as Labrador. Yet of the 8,700 inhabitants of that great peninsular, 3,000 are of the white or mixed race. They mainly are descendants of English sailors, some of whom were shipwrecked and more of whom probably left their ships without leave. Finding themselves stranded on this lonely shore, they made the best of their lot, marrying Eskimo wives and living after the manner of the country. In later times some Newfoundlanders chose rather to settle in Labrador than make the uncomfortable trips to and fro yearly from St. John's for the annual codfishing off the Labrador shores. These brought their wives and children with them and introduced a new strain of civilized life.

All of these people live in little settlements strung along the coast, on islands or in fiords, from Battle Harbor south to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. They dwell in houses of stone or logs. In winter they wear hooded fur garments like the Eskimos; in summer the ordinary garb of Newfoundland fishermen. The women dress in gray or blue woollen stuff, with a gaudy gown for best. On their heads they wear a knit hood or a bright-colored handkerchief, and, it may be, at out-of-door work or abroad on the water, a man's sou'wester.

Against the walls in their houses are pasted such pictures as they have been able to clip from the few newspapers that fall in their way, advertising lithographs that have come with goods to the trading stores, and pictures of thes ort issued by tract societies. On the table or shelf in the living room is always a Bible, religiously read on Sunday when the cod are not biting or a fare of fish to be dressed and flaked. It is a devout and sober-minded community, that of the whites along the coast of Labrador. Their religious ministrations are provided by the Moravians, who have several missions in Labrador; their temperance is assured by stringent laws forbidding the landing of any liquors in Labrador, and these are made effective by a thorough patrol by the Dominion revenue steamships, which deal inexorably with smugglers of strong water.

Made Blue By His Work.

Eugene Roggen, a patient at the City Hospital, suffering from nitrate of silver poisoning, is disconsolate over the fact that he is slowly being converted into a man of odd color. Around his eyes are great circles of an ashy bluish tinge, which are constantly widening, with promise of covering his entire face. Other parts of his body are similarly affected, and in time, if he should live and continue his occupation, he will resemble the blue man of India, who was such an object of curiosity upon his visit to this country a few years ago.

His trouble is due to the constant handling of nitrate of silver and living in the deadly fumes that arise from its manufacture.

Roggen is a native of Switzerland, 45 years old, and lives with his family in Cincinnati. Shortly after his arrival in this country, having a knowledge of the process of manufacturing nitrate of silver, he secured a position with a man named Swartz, a mirror maker, to manufacture the article, receiving for his services $15 a week. The work had to be done at his home, and, as Roggen was not blessed with commodious apartments, a small attic room which contained a portion of his household effects was used as a manufactory. In this small room he worked for years, often assisted by his good wife, inhaling into his system the deadly fumes, and saturating his body with a substance which has already rendered him marked among men.--Cincinnati Inquirer.

The Wrong Record.

"No, thank goodness, he isn't calling here any more!" exclaimed the pretty girl in blue with a stamp of her foot. "I verily believe that that young man wouldn't take a hint if it was willed to him with fifty thousand dollars in government bonds attached. As a shining example of what a wooden automaton would be in a trance, he is a distinct success.

"He called here the other evening, as he had been doing for some time, and I thought I would see if I could awaken a little enthusiasm in him. I turned the conversation around to Hobson and asked him if he wouldn't like a chance to equal Hobson's record.

"'Wouldn't I!' he exclaimed, with glowing face, 'just think of his taking that boat in there and sinking her without losing a man!'

"That settled it! I yawned in his face and looked at the clock, and slowly but positively froze that young man outdoors. If by any chance he should call here again I'll call the police!"—Detroit Free Press.

Influence of the Mad Mullah.

Not much is known about the "mad mullah," the old man of India. He is mad only in the fanatical sense. He first made himself notorious in the Chitral outbreak of 1895, when, although more than seventy years old, he was among the foremost in energy and strategic ability. In the fighting at the Malakand he lost two fingers, and afterward the members were buried with great pomp in the Bonair valley, and a shrine was erected to mark the spot.

The mullah is a native of the Bonair country, and wields therein a tremendous amount of influence. This influence he has used in skillfully turning the enmity of the people in Swat against the khan of Dir in the "jehad," or holy war. There is a feud of long standing between the Swatis and the kahan. The kahan claims certain parts of upper Swat, and at intervals from before the British occupation until this day, he has been in the habit of raiding the country. His agent, a Khaka Khel of the Zairat, near Nowshera, had spread terror throughout the valley, but it is doubtful whether the khan, with all his boasts—for he is a weak man—would be able to maintain his official position were it not for British support.

The frontier will not be secure as long as the mullah is at large, but the suppression of the present outbreak is likely to lead to an independent inquiry into the pretensions of the khan of Dir with a view to a settlement of the old controversy.—London Letter in Chicago Record.

Newgate's History.

It is the history that clings to the gloomy pile that makes Newgate such a very interesting bit of old London. Originally it was a place of confinement over one of the city gates—the New Gate. The various gates of the city until the time of the great fire were used as prisons. In the New Gate Anne Askew was confined, arrested for denying the doctrine of transubstantiation when Henry VIII. was king, for which she was horribly tortured and subsequently burnt at the stake. After the great fire of London a prison house was built on the site of the New Gate and called Newgate, and one of the first prisoners confined here was William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. Many people claim that it was during his retention here and not while he occupied a cell in the Tower of London that Penn wrote his immortal, "No Cross, No Crown." Daniel Defoe spent also several weeks in Newgate for writing a political pamphlet, and during his incarceration wrote his "Hymn to the Pillory." It is also related that while in Newgate he thought out his great "Robinson Crusoe," which was not written for several years afterward.—New York Mail and Express.

An American Battle Cry.

"Remember the Raisin" was once a war cry in a part of this country. The River Raisin in Michigan is remarkable in history as the place of a foul massacre on January 23, 1813. The Americans had been attacked and routed by General Henry A. Proctor, half of whose force consisted of Indians. The American general and his second in command were captured and their troops surrendered on Proctor's promise of protection and safety. The British general marched off leaving no guard for the Americans. The Indians returned and burned the sick and wounded in the houses; threw others into the flames; tomahawked and scalped many more. Only thirty-three escaped out of a thousand. The victorious American army under General Harrison afterward fired their hearts to deeds of valor and bravery by sounding the war cry, "Remember the Raisin!"

Commander Philip's Discipline

An intimate friend of Commodore John W. Philip tells the following anecdote of the gallant officer. Though Commodore Philip's religious side has been much emphasized and commented on of late, he is a determined man and will brook no opposition.

Once, when he was in charge of the Pacific mail steamer China he carried two passengers of foreign nationality, who persisted in smoking in their state rooms during the hours when smoking was prohibited. Philip, then captain, called their attention to the fact, but instead of heeding his warning one answered him impudently.

Nothing further was said at the time, but the next morning the offensive passenger was handcuffed to the upper deck for three hours, and for the remainder of the trip that particular person seemed to have lost all desire to indulge his craving for a smoke.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

The Proper Dress for Dogs.

In spite of the ridicule that has been cast upon it the absurd practice of providing costumes for canine pets still prevails in Paris. In the windows of the dog tailors may be seen little astrakhan overcoats with linings of pink or blue satin and collars of ermine or sheepskin. For travelling there are light wrappers fastened round the waist, if a dog has a waist, by belts of tanned leather. Cambric shirts with lace frillings are quoted at $3, and patent leather shoes—where is the French S. P. C. A.?—complete the costume. Every well-dressed dog has a collar appropriate to his breed. A Great Dane should wear Mexican iguana skin lined with white morocco. For smaller animals fashion dictates a white calfskin necklet set with turquoises, while four-footed fops appear in orange velvet studded with precious stones and hung round with lockets.—London Chronicle.

An Insulated Cat.

Jacob Titus, of Spring Valley, has an insulated Maltese cat which has been shocked by trolley, telegraph and telephone live wires, but does not mind it.

On Sunday evening the cat was chased by a Newfoundland dog. She sprinted for the nearest telegraph pole. There was a streak of Maltese up the pole and then the cat was secure on a cross tree thirty-five feet from the ground, walking with impunity on all sorts of live wires. For more than three hours the cat defied electrocution and the dog got tired of waiting and ran away. The insulated cat kept a sharp watch and slowly descended to the ground. The hair on one of the cat's paws had been singed. That was all.—New York Press.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Queen Victoria's Income---Worn Over the Bodice---Bracelets Like Finger Rings---Cloth for Street Dresses, Etc., Etc.

Queen Victoria's Income.

Queen Victoria's annual income from the State amounts to $1,925,000 Of this sum $300,000 is for her private expenditures, $960,500 for the maintaining of her royal household, $556,300 for salaries and pensions of her court service and $66,000 for presents, alms and special services. Thus there remains only $40,200 to be accounted for or deposited as savings by the Queen. This would not suffice to meet the many expenses incumbent upon a royal court. The Queen has a revenue of $40,000 yearly left to her by her mother, the Duchess of Kent, and the special allowance made by the State to her husband, amounting to $150,000 yearly.

Worn Over the Bodice.

Boleros of lace, velvet, guipure and chenille-on-net are sold to wear over a simple under-bodice, or to elaborate an evening gown that is a bit passe. They hardly deserve to be dignified by so positive a title as bolero, as some of them are not jackets at all, but mere points to fall back and front from a collar or yoke made of jewelled embroidery, ribbon or a band of lace. Worn over a plain white silk bodice, the black lace "bolero" embrodiered with gold, silver or black and daintily adorned with knots of ribbon or frills of lace is as effective as the most costly bodices could be. Some of these compromises of bodices are of cloth of gold with turquoise embroidery and are almost as costly as they are effective.

Bracelets Like Finger Rings.

The latest bracelet is made in the form of a very heavy Etruscan gold finger ring of immense size. It is widest on the back of the wrist, and graduates in size to the middle of the inner wrist, like a ring. The pattern of ornamentation is of the same character, and it is set with various gems, accentuating the design of the heavy chasing, the jewels being set down deep in the gold, in what is commonly termed a "gypsy" setting.

The only opening in this bracelet is in the centre of the inner side, and is in the form of the old fashioned bracelet spring clasp. It is rather a stiff bracelet, and does not readily open, so that it is not easily put on or taken off, and it fits very snugly to the wrist.

Cloth For Street Dresses.

For the spring, cloth bids fair to be the only material worn for street dresses. The newest spring suits are made with boleros, and the bolero is more a la mode than ever. The wary are having the new light cloth tailor suits they are taking with them to the Riviera, and that they mean to wear on into the summer, made with very simple skirts. One of the most attractive of these gowns was of black cloth, with a perfectly plain skirt, cut with that receding movement in front and the flat back that fashion orders nowadays. The waist had long revers put on something like a stole, trimmed with incrustations that form a little trimming, charming and easy to copy—nothing but a band two inches or so long, pointed at the end, made of white satin, laced with cord and bordered with cord. One of these ornaments was also in the middle of the plain yoke of royal blue velvet, and the belt was a little girdle, in which the same motive was carried out.

Another tailor suit was of black cloth with plain skirt, festooned at the bottom, with many rows of white silk stitching above it, forming a trimming of deep festoons. With it was to be worn a very smart little bolero, fitting the figure like a glove, also treated around the bottom with the motive of the skirt. The revers was covered with roses of the daintiest lingerie, incrustations of lace upon linen cambric.—Harper's Bazar.

Where Trained Nurses Find Rest.

The Metropolitan Trained Nures' Club of New York is unique because it is the first and probably the only incorporated club for trained nurses in the country. Many training schools and hospitals have their special clubs, but this is different, because it represents all the best schools. Its conservatism is shown by the article relating to membership in its constitution. Only a trained nurse in good standing, having a diploma from a training school of a large hospital containing one hundred beds or more, and who can give the names, as references, of three physicians and two patients, may become a regular registered member. She has, too, to reside in New York one year before she is eligible. This conservatism has given the club high standing, and has made membership in it a certificate of excellence in itself. The club house unites two city residences on Forty-first street. Here are pleasant parlors and reading rooms for the use of the members, with living accommodations for a considerable number. Twenty-seven members now live there, and with the elasticity that is an attribute of a nurses' home, there is usually room for one or two more.

When it is realized that in round numbers there are 10,000 trained nurses in Greater New York, it is no surprise that the membership of the Metropolitan Trained Nurses' Club is a large and rapidly growing one. The list has representatives from New Jersey, Connecticut, Long Island, Pennsylvania, Washington, Massachusetts, and Maryland hospitals, and also from those of England and Canada. This demonstrates at once its catholicity and its conservatism, both prominent factors in pronounced success. The club has been in flourishing existence since 1893.—New York Mail and Express.

An Accomplished Queen.

It is not often that a husband and a wife are able to wish each other "many happy returns" on the same day, but the King and Queen of Portugal are in the enviable position of being able to do so, says a writer in Cassell's Magazine. Dom Carlos was born on September 28, 1863, and his consort, the Donna Amelia, on the same day just two years later. The Queen of Portugal is a daughter of the late Comte de Paris, and she is the most beautiful queen in Europe.

There is, however, another point besides her beauty on which the Queen of Portugal can claim to be unrivalled among the royal ladies of Europe. What other queen can say that she has received a medal for saving life? Donna Amelia is a strong swimmer, and some years ago she plunged boldly into the Tagus and saved two children from drowning, for which brave deed she received the coveted diploma. The Queen still enjoys a swim, and any morning during the months of September and October she may be seen at Cascaes (the Brighton of Portugal) swimming further out to sea than most of her subjects would care to follow her. A cutter manned by bluejackets is always in attendance.

The Queen is also a daring horsewoman, and rumor says that when first she came to Portugal she made herself undeniably unpopular among a cetrain section of her husband's court by this very accomplishment. Ladies and gentlemen in waiting are probably as capable as any one of admiring a bold and graceful rider; but when in addition to admiring they must, perforce, emulate also, the feeling of admiration is apt to be swallowed up by others of a more physically painful nature. The Queen chose to ride 'cross country, and to ride hard; the envrions of Lisbon are hilly, stony and intersected by frequent walls. No matter; where the Queen went the gentlemen and ladies in waiting had to follow. This was some years ago; now the Queen keeps to the high roads, and rides almost unattended.

But Donna Amelia's graces are by no means merely physical; she is an earnest student of theology, and she has also made a thorough study of the principles of medicine, and has passed all the examinations in that school before the faculty of Lisbon.

Gleanings From the Shops.

Flannel matinees lavishly trimmed with cream lace and ribbon.

New muslins with dainty rosebuds scattered closely over the surface.

Yokes and high collars made of white satin covered with cream lace.

Cameo brooch pins surrounded on the outer edge by mosaic enamelling.

Linen and duck suits showing strapped seams and insertings of embroidery.

Lace bows of point d'Alencon attached to a stock collar of shirred chiffon.

Light pink and blue muslins with large rose designs interspersed with black polka dots.

Pearl-gray cloth costumes trimmed with white satin and endless rows of machine stitching.

Many new stock collars finished with square or circular tabs in the back, variously trimmed.

White ribbons in various widths showing designs of cherries and their leaves in natural shades.

Bodices of cream guipure having the principal portion of the pattern outlined with gray chenille.

Dark-red cloth walking jackets piped on the edge with black velvet outlined with gold and black braid.—Dry Goods Economist.

Some Intelligent Orders.

Here are some orders recently received by a druggist in a neighboring city:

"This child is my little girl. I send you five cents to buy two sitless powders for a groan up adult who is sike."

"Dear Dochter, ples gif bearer five sense worse of Auntie Toxyn for to gargle baby's throat and obleage."

"You will pleas give the lettle boi five cents worth of epecac for to throw up in a five months' old babe. N. B.—The babe has a sore stummick."

"I have a cute pain in my child's diagram. Please give my son something to release it."

"My little babey has eat up its father's parish plasther. Send an antedote quick as possible by the enclosed girl."

"I haf a hot time in my insides and wich I wood like it to be extinguished. What is good for to extinguish it. The enclosed money is for the price of the extinguisher. Hurry pleas."—New York Tribune.

How Meats are Canned.

Canned roast beef, so called, is not roasted, but boiled. The other kind of canned beef is boiled corned beef. Both kinds, if properly packed and cared for will keep for ages. The canning is simple, the process having undergone no radical change in twenty-five years. Large pieces of fresh meat are boiled in vats, after which the bones and gristle are removed. The meat is cut into convenient chunks, which are put into disinfected cans and sealed. A small hole is left in the top of each can, through which the hot air and gases are forced out in the retorts. Then the holes are sealed up with drops of solder. The cans are next placed in hot rooms, where fermentation develops in improperly packed cans. That is indicated by the swelling of the can covers. Such as those are destroyed. The others are sent to market.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Advice to Commercial Drummers"—Many Are the Temptations That Beset Traveling Men—Christian Associations Necessary.

TEXT: "The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall justle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings."—Nahum ii., 4.

It has been found out that many of the arts and discoveries which we supposed were peculiar to our own age are merely the restoration of the arts and discoveries of thousands of years ago. I suppose that the past centuries have forgotten more than the present century knows. It seems to me that they must have known thousands of years ago in the days of Nineveh of the uses of steam and its application to swift travel. In my text I hear the rush of the rail train, the clang of the wheels and the jamming of the car couplings. "The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall justle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings."

Have you ever taken your position in the night far away from a depot along the track waiting to see the rail train come at full speed? At first you heard in the distance a rumbling, like the coming of a storm, then you saw the flash of the headlight of the locomotive as it turned the curve; then you saw the wilder glare of the fiery eye of the train as it came plunging toward you; then you heard the shriek of the whistle that frenzied all the echoes; then you saw the hurricane dash of cinders; then you felt the jar of the passing earthquake and you saw the shot thunderbolt of the express train. Well, it seems that we can hear the passing of a midnight express train in my text, "The chariots shall rage in the streets; they justle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings."

I halt the train long enough to get on board, and I go through the cars, and I find three-fourths of the passengers are commercial travelers. They are a folk peculiar to themselves, easily recognized, at home on all the trains, not startled by the sudden dropping of the brakes, familiar with all the railroad signals, can tell you what is the next station, how long the train will stop, what place the passengers take luncheon at, can give you information on almost any subject, are cosmopolitan, at home everywhere from Halifax to San Francisco. They are on the 8 o'clock morning train, on the noon train, on the midnight train. You take a berth in a sleeping car, and either above you or beneath you is one of these gentlemen. There are 100,000 professed commercial travelers in the United States, but 500,000 would not include all those who are sometimes engaged in this service. They spend millions of dollars every day in the hotels and in the rail trains. They have their official newspaper organ. They have their mutual benefit association, about 4000 names on the rolls, and have already distributed more than $200,000 among families of deceased members. They are ubiquitous, unique, and tremendous for good or evil. All the tendencies of merchandise are toward their multiplication. The house that stands back on its dignity and waits for customers to come, instead of going to seek bargain makers, will have more and more unsalable goods on the shelf and will gradually lose its control of the markets. While the great, enterprising and successful houses will have their agents on all the trains, and "their chariots will rage in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways. They shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings."

I think commercial travelers can stand a sermon of warm hearted sympathy. If you have any words of good cheer for them, you had better utter them. If you have any good, honest prayers in their behalf, they will be greatly obliged to you. I never knew a man yet who did not like to be prayed for; I never knew a man yet that did not like to be helped. It seems to me this sermon is timely. At this season of the year there are tens of thousands of men going out to gather the spring trade.

The bitter curse of Almighty God will rest upon that commercial establishment which expects its employes to break the Sabbath. What right has a Christian merchant to sit down in church on the Sabbath when his clerks are traveling abroad through the land on that day? Get up, professed Christian merchant, so acting. You have no business here. Go out and call that boy back. There was a merchant in 1837 who wrote: "I should have been a dead man had it not been for the Sabbath. Obliged to work from morning until night through the whole week, I felt on Saturday, especially on Saturday afternoon, that I must have rest. It was like going into a dense fog. Everything looked dark and gloomy as if nothing could be saved. I dismissed all and kept the Sabbath in the old way. On Monday it was all sunshine, but had it not been for the Sabbath, I have no doubt I should have been in my grave."

Be ashamed to sell foreign fabrics or fruits unless you know something about the looms that wove them or the vineyards that grew them. Understand all about the laws that control commercial life, about banking, about tariffs, about markets, about navigation, about foreign people—their characteristics and their political revolutions as they affect ours; about the harvests of Russia, the vineyards of Italy, the teafields of China. Learn about the great commercial centres of Carthage and Assyria and Phœnicia. Read all about the Medici of Florence, mighty in trade, mightier in philanthropies. You belong to the royal family of merchants. Be worthy of that royal family. Oh, take my advice and turn the years of weariness into years of luxury.

But you have come now near the end of your railroad travel. You begin business. Now, let me say, there are two or three things you ought to remember. First, that all the trade you get by the practice of "treating" will not stick. If you cannot get custom except by tipping a wineglass with somebody, you had better not get his custom. An old commercial traveler gives as his experience that trade got by "treating" always damages the house that gets it in one way or the other.

O commercial traveler, though your firm may give you the largest salary of any man in your line, though they might give you ten per cent. of all you sell, or twenty per cent. or fifty per cent. or ninety-nine per cent., they cannot pay enough to make it worth your while to ruin your soul! Besides that, a commercial house never compensates a man who has been morally ruined in their employ. A young man in Philadelphia was turned out from his employ because of inebriation got in the service of the merchant who employed him, and here is the letter he wrote to his employer:

"Sir—I came into your service uncorrupt in principles and in morals, but the rules of your house required me to spend my evenings at places of public entertainment and amusement in search of customers. To accomplish my work in your service I was obliged to drink with them and join them in their pursuits of pleasure. It was not my choice, but the rule of the house. I went with them to the theatre and the billiard table, but it was not my choice. I did not wish to go; I went in your service. It was not my pleasure so to do, but I was the conductor and companion of the simple ones, void alike of understanding and of principles, in their sinful pleasures and deeds of deeper darkness, that I might retain them as your customers. Your interest required it. I have added thousands of dollars to the profits of your trade, but at what expense you now see, and I know too well. You have become wealthy, but I am poor indeed, and now this cruel dismissal from your employ is the recompense I receive for a character ruined and prospects blasted in helping to make you a rich man!" Alas for the man who gets such a letter as that!

Again, I charge you, tell the whole truth about anything you sell. Lying commercial travelers will precede you. Lying commercial travelers will come right after you into the same store. Do not let their unfair competition tempt you from the straight line. It is an awful bargain that a man makes when he sells his goods and his soul at the same time. A young man in one of the stores of New York was selling some silks. He was binding them up when he said to the lady customer, "It is my duty to show you, that there is a fracture in that silk." She looked at it and rejected the goods. The head of the firm, hearing of it, wrote to the father of the young man in the country, saying: "Come and take your son away. He will never make a merchant." The father came in agitation, wondering what his boy had been doing, and the head men of the firm said: "Why, your son stood here at this counter and pointed out a fracture in the silk, and of course the lady wouldn't buy it. We are not responsible for the ignorance of customers. Customers must look for themselves. Your son will never make a merchant." "Is that all?" said the father. "Ah! I am prouder of my boy that I ever was. John, get your hat and come home."

But it is almost night, and you go back to the hotel. Now comes the mighty tug for the commercial traveler. Tell me where he spends his evenings, and I will tell you where he will spend eternity, and I will tell you what will be his worldly prospects. There is an abundance of choice. There is your room with the books. There are the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. There are the week night services of the Christian churches. There is the gambling saloon. There is the theatre. There is the house of infamy. Plenty of places to go to. But which, O immortal man, which? O God, which? "Well," you say, "I guess I will—I guess I will go to the theatre." Do you think the tarrying in that place until 11 o'clock at night will improve your bodily health, or your financial prospects, or your eternal fortunes? No man ever found the path to usefulness, or honor, or happiness, or commercial success, or heaven through the American theatre. "Well," you say, "I guess, then, I will go to—I guess I will go to the gambling saloon." You will first go to look. Then you will go to play. You will make $100, you will make $500, you will make $1000, you will make $1500. Then you will lose all. Then you will borrow some money so as to start anew. You will make $50, you will make $100, you will make $600. Then you will lose all. These wretches of the gambling saloon know how te tempt you. But mark this: All gamblers die poor. They may make fortunes—great fortunes—but they lose them.

"Well," you say, "if I can't go to the theatre, and if I can't go to the gambling saloon, then I guess—I guess I will go to the house of infamy." Commercial travelers have told me that in the letter box at the hotel, within one hour after their arrival, they have had letters of evil solicitation in that direction. It is far away from home. Nobody will know it. Commercial travelers have sometimes gone in that evil path. Why not you? Halt! There are other gates of ruin through which a man may go and yet come out, but that gate has a spring lock which snaps him in forever. He who goes there is damned already. He may seem to be comparatively free for a little while, but he is only on the limits, and the satanic police have their eyes upon him to bring him in at any moment. The hot curse of God is on that crime, and because of it there are men whose heaven was blotted out ten years ago. There is no danger that they be lost; they are lost now. I look through their glaring eyeballs down into the lowest cavern of hell. O destroyed spirit, why comest thou in here to-day? Dost think I have the power to break open the barred gateway of the penitentiary of the damned? There is a passage in Proverbs I somewhat hesitate to read, but I do not hesitate long: "At the window of my house I looked through my casement and beheld among the simple ones, I discerned among the youths, a young man, void of understanding, passing through the street near her corner, and he went the way to her house in the twilight, in the evening, in the black and dark night. He goeth after her straightway, as an ox goeth to the slaughter or as a fool to the correction of the stocks, till a dart strikes through his liver."

But now the question is still open—Where will you spend your evening? O commercial travelers, how much will you give me to put you on the right track? Without charging you a farthing I will prescribe for you a plan which will save you for this world and the next, if you will take it. Go, before you leave home, to the Young Men's Christian Association of the city where you live. Get from them letters of introduction. Carry them out to the towns and cities where you go. If there be no such association in the place you visit, then present them at the door of Christian churche, and hand them over to the pastors. Be not slow to arise in the devotional meeting and say: "I am a commercial traveler. I am far away from home, and I come in here to-night to seek Christian society." The best houses and highest style of amusement will open before you, and instead of your being dependent upon the leprous crew who hang around the hotels, wanting to show you all the slums of the city, on the one condition that you will pay their expenses, you will get the benediction of God in every town you visit. Remember this, that whatever place you visit bad influences will seek you out. Good influences you must seek out.

While I stand here I bethink myself of a commercial traveler who was a member of my church in Philadelphia. He was a splendid young man, the pride of his widowed mother and of his sisters. It was his joy to support them, and for that purpose he postponed his own marriage day. He thrived in business, and after awhile set up his own household. Leaving that city for another city, I had no opportunity for three or four years of making inquiry in regard to him. When I made such inquiry, I was told that he was dead. The story was, he was largely generous and kind-hearted and genial and social, and he got into the habit of "treating" customers and of showing them all the sights of the town, and he began rapidly to go down, and he lost his position in the church of which he was a member, and he lost his position in the commercial house of which he was the best agent, and his beautiful young wife and his sick old mother and his sisters went into destitution, and he, as a result of his dissipation, died in Kirkbride Insane Asylum.

O commercial travelers, I pray for you the all sustaining grace of God. There are two kinds of days when you are especially in need of divine grace. The one, the day when you have no success—when you fail to make a sale—and you are very much disappointed, and you go back to your hotel discomfited. That night you will be tempted to go to strong drink and rush into bad surroundings. The other day, when you will especially need divine grace, will be when you have had a day of great success and the devil tells you you must go and celebrate that success. Then you will want the grace of God to restrain you from rollicking indulgences. Yes, there will be a third day when you will need to be Christians, and that will be the last day of your life. I do not know where you will spend it. Perhaps in your house, more probably in a rail car, or a steamer, or the strange hotel. I see you on your last commercial errand. You have bidden goodby to the family at home for the last time. The train of your earthly existence is nearing the depot of the grave. The brakes are falling. The bell rings at the terminus. The train stops. All out for eternity. Show your ticket now for getting into the gate of the shining city—the red ticket washed in the blood of the Lamb.

IS THIS YOUR STORY?

"Every morning I have a bad taste in my mouth; my tongue is coated; my head aches and I often feel dizzy. I have no appetite for breakfast and what food I eat distresses me. I have a heavy feeling in my stomach. I am getting so weak that sometimes I tremble and my nerves are all unstrung. I am getting pale and thin. I am as tired in the morning as at night."

What does your doctor say?

"You are suffering from impure blood."

What is his remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

You must not have constipated bowels if you expect the Sarsaparilla to do its best work. But Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

We have a book on Paleness and Weakness which you may have for the asking.

Write to our Doctors.

Perhaps you would like to consult eminent physicians about your condition. Write us freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

MARIE CORELLI ON SUICIDE.

She Thinks It an Act of Unjustifiable Cowardice.

Miss Marie Corelli has sent her views on suicide to the Kingston Debating Society, in the following letter, quoted in the London Mail: "I may state at once that I do not consider suicide justifiable under any circumstances whatever. It is quite true that God has given us free will in the matter of ending our lives if we wish, but at the same time we must not forget that free will was not ours when we came into the world. There can be no doubt that we are brought into it for some purpose known only to the Creator, and it is but a coward's act to shrink—nay shirk—the work he has given us to do. The most difficult course is the most heroic. To die is easy; it is but the matter of a few minutes; but to live a life of hardship toil, privation and sorrow, and to live it well, is the work of a hero. Does not our frail human nature exult and glow when we hear of some grand act of self-abnegation or extreme bravery, or when we read of the splendid acts of bravery and heroism that men have performed ever since the world began? Therefore, arguing a la Socrates, the most difficult is the best to do and the bravest. No; this gift of free will is a very sacred one. And who knows but that there are invisible spectators of our acts watching as to whether we use it to the best of our ability, as soon as we become conscious of the gift? If we use that free will to consummate an act of cowardice—suicide—we immediately state plainly that we care nothing for the precious gift of God which He gave us in the beginning, and what the result of that contempt may be we can not possibly imagine, save that cowardice is instinctively despised by both earth and heaven."

He Knew.

Teacher—What is a fossil? Little Willie (raising his hand)—I know, please. Teacher—Well? You may tell us what a fossil is. Little Willie—That's what mamma said you were the day you sent me home for a better excuse when I stayed out because we heard Johnny Tripp's sister had the measles.

With the possible exception of Senator Mason, Hanna has more callers than any member of the Senate.

Cause for a Razor Duel.

Miss Johnsing—"Don't Mistah Jeffahson look sweil! Je' see de flash ob his diamon' stud!" Mr. Jackson—"Diamon' nuffin! Dat am a discahded papah weight from de bank wha' he am potah!"—Jewelers' Weekly.

Domestic Repartee.

She (indignantly)—"Now, you know I never can get in a word." He—"No, but get plenty of them out."—Detroit Free Press.

How He Won Her.

"Ah," sighed the rich widow; "how do I know that you do not wish to marry me simply for my money?" "Darling!" cried the man, who was young enough to be her son, "have I not written poetry for the magazines? And did you ever hear of a poet who allowed money matters to enter into his calculations?"

Why don't poultry raisers feed their hens on egg plant?

Riding in the wind and dust roughens the face and often causes painful chapping and cracking of the skin.

Those who are so affected should use a pure soap. Ivory Soap is made of vegetable oils that are soothing in their nature; it can be used freely even on tender faces, for there is nothing in it to irritate or injure.

IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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To Cure a Cold in One Day

TAKE

LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS

This Signature E. W. Grove is on every box of Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Accept no substitute represented to be "just as good."

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

A GRIP CURE that DOES CURE.

Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

Trouble.

Watts—I don't see any reason why they should be making such a fuss about admitting that Mormon to congress. Potts—You don't? Just think of the number of offices he would have to be supplied with before all his wives' relatives could be placated.—Indianapolis Journal.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Brigadier-General Eagan, late Commissary-General of the Army, registered in a New York hotel the other day simply as "Charles P. Eagen," but the title of "general" was soon affixed in blue pencil by one of the desk clerks.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A newly-published letter of Robert Louis Stevenson's in Scribner's Magazine, says: "I am glad to say that, among all my queasy, troublesome feelings, I have not a sensitive vanity."

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Senator Clark, of Montana, was working in a mine in Central City, Col., 36 years ago.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1895.

Levi Z. Leiter, the Chicago millionaire, usually works with a cigar in his mouth.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

More Significant.

"Oh," said the girl who was looking over Miss Cayenne's shoulder, "you are reading the account of Mrs. Van Snubber's party." "Yes." "You want to see who was invited?" "No, dear. I want to see who wasn't."—Washington Star.

Good Reason for It.

"Why do you consider him such a remarkable man?" "Oh, he once wrote an anonymous interview on a question before the people without ascribing it to a prominent man who objects to the use of his name for 'obvious reasons.'"—Chicago Post.

James S. Rockwell, who has just died in New York, enjoyed the distinction of being General Grant's double.

ARMY AND NAVY.

A Manila correspondent states that the natives there regard Admiral Dewey as a supernatural being and struggle to get scraps of cloth or any other article he has possessed, thinking they have peculiar healing virtues.

Rev. J. A. Erwin and wife, of Newport, Ky., are the first missionaries of the American churches to the people of Porto Rico.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Adolph d'Ennery, the dramatist who wrote "The Two Orphans," left a fortune that amounts to $2,400,000.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Bismarck fought 28 duels, and in all these conflicts received but one wound.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

P. D. Armour has given $75,000 to the Armour Institute, Chicago.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Ellen Terry has a fondness for collecting eyeglasses of celebrities.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, is said to be the champion fancy skater of New England.

ARE YOU
SORE
AND
STIFF
From hard work or outdoor exercise?
ST. JACOBS OIL
Will cure after a few applications, and make the muscles limber and strong.

Delaware printers want the union label on all State printing.

COLOR and flavor of fruits, size, quality and appearance of vegetables, weight and plumpness of grain, are all produced by Potash.

Potash,

properly combined with Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen, and liberally applied, will improve every soil and increase yield and quality of any crop.

Write and get Free our pamphlets, which tell how to buy and use fertilizers with greatest economy and profit.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 250,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 Pkg.	Early Ripe Cabbage,	10c
1 "	Earliest Red Beet,	10c
1 "	Long Lightn'g Cucumber	10c
1 "	Salzer's Best Lettuce,	10c
1 "	California Fig Tomato,	10c
1 "	Early Dinner Onion,	10c
2 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents,		$1.00

Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice & 14c postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. Onion Seed 65c., and up a lb. Potatoes at $1.50 a Bbl. Catalog alone 5c. No. 10

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

A BARREL of HEALTH FREE!
Positively Tate Epsom Spring Water CURES
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria and all disorders of Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Blood and Kidneys.
10,000 TESTIMONIALS!
Request illustrated 64-page "Annual" and information "HOW TO GET A BARREL FREE."
Financial References: R. G. Dun & Co.
References as to Water: Col. J. S. Carr, Gov. Bob Taylor, Gov. Mitchell, Gov. Atkinson, Gov. Ligon, etc.
Address Thos. Tomlinson, Tate Springs, E. Tenn.
In writing, mention this paper.

WOOD SAWS
Our Smalley and Battle Creek self-feed Drag Saws are the standard of the world. Also all sizes of Circular Saws, and the celebrated B. C. Picket Mill Horse Powers for operating Silo Machinery, Feed Mills, Root Cutters, Corn Shellers.
SMALLEY MFG. CO., Sole Makers, Manitowoc, Wis.

GOOD enough FOR UNCLE SAM
And good enough for you. There is more of Carter's Ink used by the U. S. Government than of all other makes put together. It costs you no more than the poorest—ask for it.
Funny booklet "How to Make Ink Pictures" free.
CARTER'S INK CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to him at Nassau St. Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

FROSTED FEET, ETC. Cure guaranteed. By mail, 30c. FROST BITE CO., Roselle, N. J.

WIGS, Plays, Tricks and Novelties. Ill. Cat. Free. Agts. wanted. C. MARSHALL, Mfr., Lockport, N. Y.

A N U 10

OPIUM MORPHINE, LAUDANUM AND ALCOHOL HABITS CURE GUARANTEED. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. I. E. HAMILTON, M.D., FRANKLIN SQUARE, BALTIMORE, Maryland.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

$16.95

ONLY ONE DOLLAR DOWN

Cut this ad. out and send to us with $1.00, state whether Gents' or Ladies', and we will send you this HIGH GRADE 1898 MODEL $40.00 ACME JEWEL BICYCLE, by express, C. O. D. subject to examination. Examine it at your express office and if you find it equal to $60.00 high grade 1898 model, pay the express agent the balance, $15.95, and express charges.

THE ACME JEWEL is one of the best bicycles made, finest steel tubing, best material throughout, drop forge connections, full ball bearings, two-piece hanger, high grade guaranteed chain tube tires, high grade equipment throughout, finest finish, enameled black, green or maroon, handsome nickel trimmings, any gear, 20, 22, 24 or 26 inch frame. WE SEND A BINDING ONE YEAR GUARANTEE. ORDER TO-DAY. YOU CAN SELL ONE A WEEK AT $50.00 EACH.

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO, ILL.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Mar. 9

THE RACKET.

7-9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

RACKET STORE NEWS

Duncan Department Store,

West Fourth street, Williamsport.

The addition of Room No. 7, (2000 square feet floor space) to this store and the big and famous Duncan Department Store at Williamsport, makes another long step forward in the progress of The Racket—and every step taken in the way of improvement has been appreciated by my customers, and a benefit to them as well as the business.

JUST IN

Entire new line of Silks. Taffetas, in plain, plaids and stripes, beautiful effects, exclusive designs. China and Wash Silks, plaids and checks. Liberty Satin, the new Taffetines and Linings.

WASH GOODS.

F. D. Welts, Toile Du Nord and Everett Ginghams.

Delineator, sheets and patterns for March, early Spring ideas.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

Only two days ago we opened a Job Shoe Sale,

Choice for One Dollar

There were so many takers that the table already shows the effect of the bargains. Don't delay if you care to buy for One Dollar what usually costs you Two.

Another counter gives you a choice of

Men's Shirts at half price.

These two offers are worth your prompt attention. As usual our stock is complete, and prices always right.

Wolf & Crawford.

Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 7th to the 11th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about March 12, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 13th, great central valleys 14th to 16th, eastern states 17.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about March 12, great central valleys on the 14th, eastern states on the 16th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about March 15, great central valleys 17th, eastern states 19.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. on March 20, will average below normal east of the Rockies and above west. Precipitation for the same period will be above east of the Rockies and about normal west.

Published indications were that the first half of March would average cold. We are passing out of one extreme and the other, and a high temperature wave will reach us not far from the date of this bulletin. This high wave will reach the top about the 9th and then go down again.

Remember that all these weather changes move from west to east, crossing the continent in about four or five days, and the dates I give, when not otherwise stated, are for the crossing of the Mississippi river.

We may expect considerable rains or snows, according to latitude, within the next two weeks.

Bulletins of January 28 and February 4 said that the third high temperature wave would cross the Mississippi about Feb. 22 or 23.

Bulletin of February 11 gave warning to live stock men of severe weather about Feb. 24-25.

Mr. S. A. Fackler, editor of the Micanopy (Fla.) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe, and its exhausting after effects; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

—For fine job work come to the Reporter office.

LIQUOR LICENSES GRANTED.

The Court Grants 35 and Holds 6 Over for Advisement.

Tuesday morning Judge Love held license court at Bellefonte to hear applications for liquor licences. All the old licenses were granted. The judge granted the following applications:

TAVERN.

Isaac Shawver, Old Fort; Thomas Barnes, James Passmore, John W. Hooton, Dorcey P. Meyers, Joseph Peters, Jr., George W. Mapledoram, Johh A. Erb, Philipsburg; Wm. H. Runkle, Jr., Centre Hall; James S. Reish, Potters Mills; John M. Reish, W. S. Musser, Millheim; W. R. Charles, Rush township; Simon R. King, Coburn; Henry Brockerhoff, W. L. Daggett, H. C. Yeager, C. M. and C. B. Garman, Bellefonte; Jacob L. DeHass, Howard; A. L. Nerhood, Rebersburg; A. Kohlbecker, Milesburg; John G. Uzzle, Lawrence Redding, Jr. Snow Shoe; D. H. Ruhl, Spring Mills; George B. Uzzle, Clarence; Tempest Slinger, Philipsburg.

WHOLESALE.

W. R. Haines, Snow Shoe; John Anderson, Bellefonte; Samuel Rodgers, Orrin Vail, George E. Lamb, Wm. Riley, George E. Chandler, Philipsburg.

DISTILLERS.

N. W. Eby, Woodward; John C. Mulfinger, Pleasant Gap.

There were two applicants for the Continental hotel, Philipsburg, John Walton and R. Newton Shaw. There were also five new applicants, Jeffrey Hayes, tavern, Rush twp.; Robert L. Hass, brewery, Roopsburg; Abram Shinfelt, wholesale beer, Rush twp.; John C. Schenck, tavern, Liberty twp. These were all held over by the court for further consideration until March 20th.

Work of the Directors.

At the state meeting of the school directors in Harrisburg Thursday, the Legislative Committee reported indorsing the House bill extending the school term to seven months, and the House bill in committee to limit the State appropriation to school districts during the preceding year for school purposes. Resolutions were reported favoring the measures named; disapproving the position to provide for a state uniformity of text books and the publication of the same under state authority; favoring the appointment by the Governor of an educational commission of eleven persons (including the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General,) to make inquiry and to report to the next Legislature a bill or plan by which existing school laws can be harmonized and amended so as to improve our present system of education.

Will Vote.

State College boro will hold a special election on March 18th, to vote on bonding the town for over $15,000 for the erection of a new water works. About five or six years ago before the boro was incorporated a company invested about $20,000 in bringing the water about five miles to supply the town. The town has plenty of water, but like Centre Hall, it is the intention of some maliciously inclined, to ruin the plant of the company which spent their good money in providing a system when the place was unable to do it. It is a parallel case with that of Centre Hall.

A Woman Who Can Shoot.

Shooting and Fishing, a New York publication, mentions Miss Minnie Schenck, the only daughter of Mr. Christ Schenck, whose home is at Howard, Pa., as a young lady fond of out door life. She expressed a desire to shoot and last spring took her first lessons. She began rifle shooting with a Stevens 22 calibre rifle at a range of 75 feet. Her position is off handed shooting and is a model one, standing erect on both feet, with left arm extended free from support of the body. Miss Schenck recently made five shots at a distance of 200 yards and hit the bull's eye every time. This shot is the best of the season, either by man or woman.

Bounty on Free Planting.

There is a state law which grants a tax rebate of $1 for every four trees planted along a township road. For instance, the farmer who sets out 100 trees along the road running through his farm is entitled to a rebate of $25 in his taxes. The act holds out liberal inducements to arboriculture which the farmers of Pennsylvania seem to be slow in taking advantage of.—Ex.

Sudden Death.

Mrs. Isabella Neidig died suddenly last Monday at the home of Jacob M. Neidig, from a paralytic stroke. She was aged about eighty years, and leaves a husband and six children. Her remains were interred in St. Paul's cemetery on Wednesday.

Married.

On the 2nd inst., at the residence of Wm. F. Rockey, near Tusseyville, Rev. Eisenberg officiating, William H. Meyer and Clara M. Hockman.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Death of Henry Witmer —Once in Business at Spring Mills.

Henry Witmer, of Hartley twp., Union county, died at the hospital in Philadelphia, whither he had gone for treatment for cancer. After the death of his wife four years ago, he went to Philipsburg, this county, and December last on account of ill health returned to his home occupied by his son-in-law, David McCool. He was engaged in mercantile and lumber interests at Spring Mills over a dozen years ago, and was a gentleman of genial disposition. His age was 66 years, 2 months and 3 days.

Buried Under Twenty Tons.

A distressingly sad and fatal accident occurred in Sugar valley Wednesday afternoon last, by which Frederick Brungard, a boy of sixteen years, was instantly killed. Young Brungard was at work in the limestone quarry on the Kamery farm, two miles east of Loganton. About three o'clock in the afternoon there was a fall of rock and a body of limestone, estimated to weigh twenty tons, fell upon young Brungard. The boy was alone in the quarry and men at work at the lime kiln near by, when they heard the noise of the falling rocks, ran to the quarry and set to work at once to get the body of the unfortunate young man out from under the large pile of limestone, but it was late in the evening before they succeeded in their efforts. The body was badly crushed and bruised when taken out. The deceased was a son of G. B. M. Brungard.

Died in Georges Valley.

On last Friday morning Mrs. Hannah Erhard, known to many as Mrs. Bullock, died at the residence of Mr. Coldron, near the Lutheran church in Georges valley, aged 56 years, 10 months and 24 days. The funeral was held last Sunday morning in the Cross church. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large congregation assembled, showing the high estimation in which she was held in the community. She was a life-long member of the Reformed church. Rev. Eisenberg officiated at the funeral.

Big Sale Tomorrow.

Friday, 10th inst., James Durst will have a corking big sale east of Centre Hall. He has a big stock of horses, cattle and implements and there promises to be a tremendous crowd in attendance to snap up offerings. Having heard of big weight cattle this year, and out of curiosity, Jim brought his big short-horn bull to town Monday and put him on the scales. When the beam balanced it registered 1690 pounds, almost a young elephant in size. It is a fine animal and is among the rest of the stock to be sold.

Barn Burned.

Thursday morning, 9, before daybreak, the large barn on the Peter Dornblazer farm in Porter township, Clinton county, was burned. The farm is now owned by Miss Puella Dornblazer. A farm hand was in the barn throwing hay down from the mow, when his lighted lantern, in the fodder gang exploded, which caused the fire.

Mr. Brungard saved his live stock and some of the grain. Hay, straw, feed and farm implements were burned.

O Yes, O Yes! Ye Publick Sale!

The big public sales are now in full blast and the "highest bidder" draws a prize but all pop sure of that "drawing card," a square meal, free, gratis and for-nothing. A public sale on a farm premises is a convocation looked forward to by many anxious stomachs, none failing to be uncrammed and ungorged before the setting sun, and few reach their homes with a desire for supper. Yes, a public sale is a public benefactor.

Will Have Another Sale.

Uplinger & Myers, the horse dealers, have returned to Illinois, and will soon return to Centre Hall with another car load of horses, the date to be announced later. They will establish a regular market at this place and have regular sales. Their last consignment gave general satisfaction and was considered the best stock ever offered Centre county horse buyers.

Looking for Ground.

The school board is still considering the purchase of a lot of ground for the erection of a new school building in years to come. The committee has two sites in view and a deal may be made during the next few weeks. It is not the intention to erect a building at once but to secure a plot in a convenient part of the town while it can be secured.

In Need of Funds.

Tax collector Sandoe has been trying to collect the charges of the boro for making the taps and work done in changing the connections last fall when the boro water plant was opened for business. The council is sorely in need of funds, as an order drawn for $1.50 a few days ago could not be paid.

The smallest things may exert the greatest influence. De Witt's Little Early Risers are unequaled for overcoming constipation and liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

UNITED EV. APPOINTMENTS.

Assignments of Ministers by the Lewisburg Conference.

Centre District—S. P. Remer, P. E. Altoona, J. A. Hollenbaugh; Bellwood, A. D. Gramley; Bellefonte, J. Womelsdorf; Milesburg, W. J. Dice; Howard, I. N. Bair; Nittany, H. T. Searle; Rebersburg, N. J. Dubs; Centre Hall, W. W. Rhoads; Spring Mills, W. H. Brown; Millheim, H. W. Buck; Sugar Valley, C. F. Garrett; Millmont, J. M. Price; Buffalo, A. S. Baumgardner; New Berlin, J. F. Shultz; Penns Creek, G. Leidy Lovell; Middleburg, J. Shambach; McClure, L. Dice; Port Treverton, W. E. Brillhart; Lewistown, C. H. Goodling; Patterson, S. E. Koontz.

Prof. A. E. Gobble, D. D. President of Central Pennsylvania College and R. E. Wilson, members of New Berlin Quarterly Conference. Geo. Joseph, member of Lewistown Quarterly Conference.

There was a full attendance of ministers and the proceedings went along smoothly and with true Christian spirit.

Isaac Frain, from this county, is one of the active delegates on the floor.

Rev. Rhoads, of this place, and the other United Evangelical ministers of this county, are present.

It is proposed to raise $100,000 for the institution at New Berlin. The town has no railroad facilities, and there is some talk of moving the college to some more central point.

License to preach was granted to A. F. Weaver, Hiram C. Farley, W. E. Peffly, J. I. Craul, I. S. Dayton and H. E. Voss.

On Sunday all the Lewisburg pulpits and some in the country and nearby towns were filled by Evangelical clergymen.

The ordination services were very impressive. They were conducted by Bishop Stanford, assisted by Presiding Elders N. Young, S. P. Reamer, U. F. Swengel and A. Stapleton.

The following were ordained elders: W. C. Hauck, Goodwill, Md.; A. O. Gramley, Bellwood, Pa.; and W. M. Fulcomer, Fishing Creek, Pa.

The following were ordained deacons: W. H. Brown, Spring Mills, Pa.; N. J. Dubbs, Dorsey, Md., and C. W. Guinther, Wayland, N. Y.

Shoes But no Vote

They tell the story in Bellefonte that two candidates for borough auditor were victimized by a young voter from Spring township. The young fellow promised to vote for W. H. Walker, one of the candidates, in consideration of receiving a pair of shoes. Mr. Walker gave him a pair of thin soled shoes and the Spring township man went to the other candidate, H. B. Pontius, and secured a dollar for having the worn footwear half-soled. As the voter resides outside the borough he could cast a ballot for neither and that is why the candidates' friends think the story a good joke.

The Sick.

Frank Weaver, of Aaronsburg, has been keeping himself housed-up for a number of weeks from an old complaint.

Mrs. Wm. H. Bartholomew's condition is hopeless; she is lying quite low.

M. B. Richard has not improved sufficiently to be safe for him to leave the house.

The widow of Adam Narehood remains in a serious condition from the attack of paralysis a short time ago.

Will be a Rouser.

Hiram Durst's big sale comes off next Thursday and it will be no small affair. Hiram has gained the reputation for having only fine blooded stock and being generally known, there will be a great gathering to buy his stock. He has nearly a hundred head of live stock to be sold along with implements and in order to get through will start the sale early in the morning.

Bronze Statue of Ex-Governor Curtin.

A bill providing for the erection of a bronze statue of ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin on the State Capitol grounds and appropriating $10,000 therefore was offered by Mr. Merrick in the House.

This tribute to ex-Governor Curtin's patriotic labors in behalf of the Union would be well deserved.

Dropped Dead.

A. J. Moore, a prominent merchant at Flemington, died suddenly Wednesday of last week at his home. He closed his store at the usual hour Tuesday night and went to his home and complained of having a headache. About midnight he was stricken with apoplexy and expired at 5 o'clock next morning. Deceased was a veteran of the civil war.

Act to Pay School Directors

The legislature last week passed finally an act providing for the payment of school directors for attending the triennial convention for the election of county superintendents and for the punishment of candidates who pay directors' expenses.

School Entertainment.

The teacher and pupils of the Tusseyville school will give a free entertainment on Saturday evening March 18. The program consists of addresses, recitations, dialogues, orations, plays, and music.

A WARNING!

Are you aware of the fact that all Cotton Goods, Brooms, Hardware and Tinware are advancing? Fortunately with a few exceptions we are in a position to offer you goods in these lines at old prices, and many we have actually reduced, which makes them lower than ever before. Until our own costs go up—which will not be soon—we shall not raise our selling prices. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Just received a lot of Ginghams, Calicoes, Muslins, Shirtings, Dark Percales, Cottonades, Table Linens, Damasks, etc.

You will not be able to find in this valley a larger or cheaper line of Laces and Embroideries than ours.

Our assortment of colors in Filo and Twisted Embroidery Silk is now complete and sells everywhere at 4c. a skein—our price 3c.

We are retailing Corn Brooms at wholesale prices.

Extra nice Sour Pickles..... 5c. a doz.

S. M. SWARTZ,

TUSSEYVILLE, - - PA.

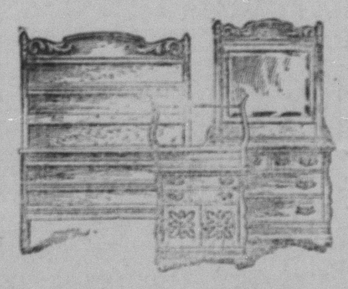
WE CARRY

The Largest Stock of Furniture

In Penns Valley to select from

...AT LESS MONEY...

Than can be bought elsewhere.



We pay the toll or car fare for every Suit sold.

JOHN SMITH & BRO,

9-30 Spring Mills.

Disease Among Poultry.

A disease termed "roup" has become prevalent among poultry, a supposed result of the recent severe weather. The symptoms of the disease are like those of a severe catarrh and cause the eyes of its victim to swell. It soon developes into diphtheria and will cause sad havoc among the fowls unless the sick ones are immediately isolated, and in extreme cases they must be killed. While the chickens are suffering with the disease their eggs should not be used, as the "roup" can thus be communicated to people.

These are dangerous times for the health. Croup, colds and throat troubles lead rapidly to Consumption. A bottle of One Minute Cough Cure used at the right time will preserve life, health and a large amount of money. Pleasant to take; children like it; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

See the New Mottled Granite Ware.

Carpets woven in one piece—newest designs—called Pro Brussel.

Druggetts and Art Squares.

On an average new goods every day. Don't come here for old stock. New and modern goods at much less than old stock.

Garman's Store.

Bellefonte, - - Pa.

A poultry regulartor, guaranteed egg producer and cures disease. Purely vegetable. Never fails to give good results. 26 oz. for 25c.

Pratt's Animal Regulator

For horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, used in large quantities at this season of the year. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A full stock of coal on hand.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

Before you send your money out of the county to some mail order house, or buy a bill of goods from some traveling groceryman or dry goods peddler that claims to be selling goods at retail at wholesale prices, come in and see us and bring a list of the goods you want, and see if we cannot sell you the same as cheap or cheaper for spot cash than they will, and at the same time you will be sure of getting nothing but reliable goods.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

$ $ $ SAVED!

.....IT IS NO HUMHUG!.....

10 Per Cent. Discount

.....on all Furniture

GOOD ONLY UNTIL MARCH 15th.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1203. - - - - Bellefonte, Pa.